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FIRST STEPS
TO
GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

BLOMFIELD JACKSON

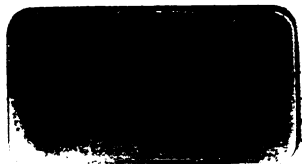


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FIRST STEPS

TO

Greek Prose Composition.

BY

BLOMFIELD JACKSON, M.A.,

ASSISTANT MASTER IN KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.

London:

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK.

1884.

11.17
11.17-11.17
✓

Sep 10, 1735

W. N. Scaver

RICHARD CLAY AND SONS,
LONDON AND BUNGAY.

Stereotyped Edition.

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ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

FOR this Second Edition the original Exercises have been revised and corrected, and the Vocabulary made more complete. The new additional Exercises will, it is hoped, be found useful. I have to thank my colleague, the Rev. H. BELCHER, M.A., for his assistance both in emendation and addition.

KING'S COLLEGE,
March, 1876.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS little volume is designed to exemplify, in as compact a form as possible, the chief points of importance to beginners in Greek Prose Composition; and aims at giving not more, but less, than many valuable Exercise-books already in use.

The passages for Prose are not exact translations from the originals; and could be set with or without the Greek, as an easier or harder task might be desired.

The Vocabulary has been constructed on the principle that the value and interest of Comparative Philology cannot be learnt too soon.

The author wishes to express his obligations to the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D., Head Master of King's College School, for important suggestions; to the Rev. R. MORRIS, M.A., LL.D., for the Paradigm of Grimm's Law; and to EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, for the careful revision of proof-sheets.

B. J.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

July, 1875.

FIRST STEPS

TO

Greek Prose Composition.

DECLINE TOGETHER

I

1. ὁ καλὸς λόγος.
2. ὁ ἀγαθὸς κοιτῆς.
3. ἡ δσία τιυή.
4. ἡ χρυσῇ ἔδρα.
5. τὸ τέρεν ζῶον.
6. τὸ πεπαίτερον μῆλον.

II.

1. ὁ εὐσεβὴς νοῦς.
2. ὁ εὐδαίμων λεῖς.
3. ἡ εὐρεῖα ἄλως.
4. ἡ ἀθάνατος νύξ.
5. τὸ ἀληθὲς στόμα.
6. τὸ μεῖζον κέρας.

III.

1. οὗτος ὁ πολύπους θῆρ.
2. αὕτη ἡ εὐχαρις γυνή.
3. τὸ αὐτὸ μέλαν πῶν.
4. ὅστις ἀπάτωρ παῖς.
5. αὕτη εὐγεως γῆ.
6. ἦδε μέλαινα ναῦς.

IV.

1. τρεῖς χρυσαῖ σαλπιγγες
2. τέσσαρα χαρίεντα σώματα.
3. ἐγὼ τιμήεις ταμίς.
4. σὺ λελυκῶς Σκύθης.
5. ἡ δεῖνα δηλοῦσα ἡμέρα
6. ὁ ἕτερος σῶς ἥρως.

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE I.

Substantives like *ταμίας* and *κριτής*.

N.B.—*τύπτει* = *he strikes*.

1. The young man strikes.
2. He strikes the young man.
3. The two young men.
4. A thief strikes the horseman.
5. The horseman strikes the birdcatcher.
6. To the two birdcatchers.
7. Of the citizens.
8. Hermes strikes the Scythian
9. O Hermes !
10. The citizen strikes the two young men.
11. Of the two judges.
12. O Judges !

EXERCISE II.

Substantives like *μῦσα*, *τιμή*, and *φιλία*.

N.B.—*ἡ τῆς Μούσης τιμή* = *the honour of the Muse*.

1. The honour of friendship.
2. The storm strikes bees.
3. The moon strikes the young men.
4. The honours of the moon.
5. To the tongue of the bees.
6. To the wisdom of the two bees.
7. The tongue of the bee strikes a root.
8. To the root of the olive.
9. The root of the olive strikes the hearth.
10. Shadows of moons.
11. The shadows of the two doors.
12. To the doors of the two houses.

EXERCISE III.

Substantives like λόγος, ξύλον, νοῦς, ὀστοῦν.

N.B.—λύει = looses. δίδωσι = gives.

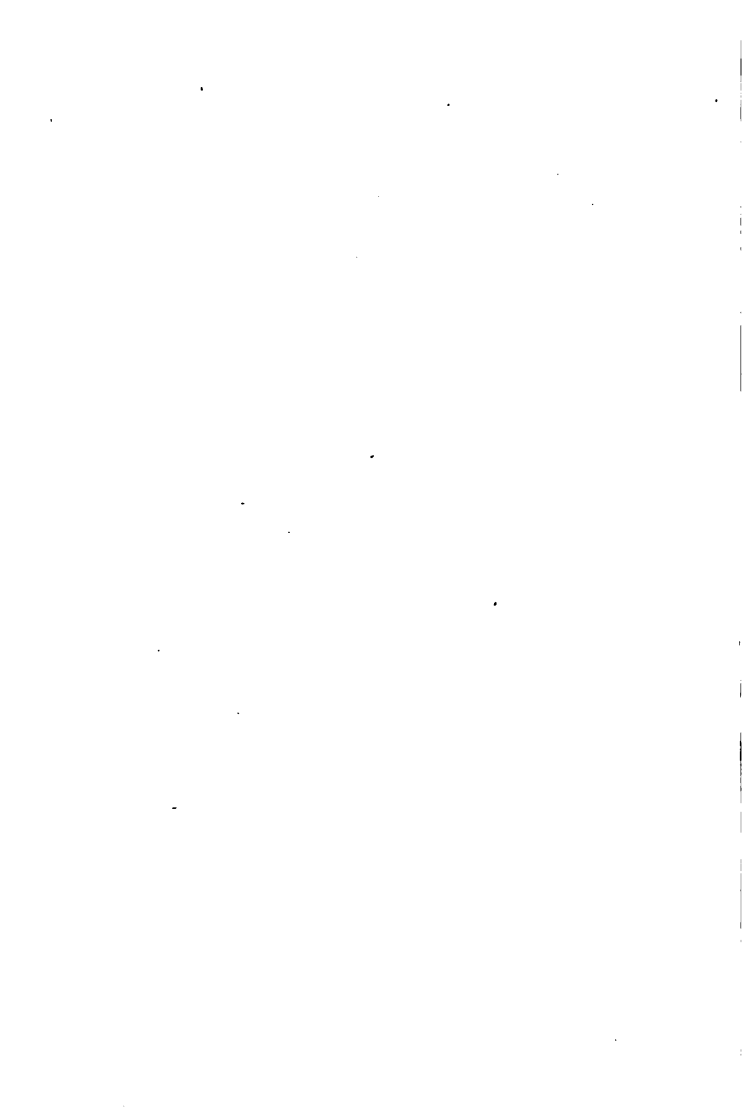
1. The messenger gives a book.
2. The two books of the little-boy.
3. To the little-boys.
4. The horses of the two little-boys.
5. The teacher looses the horses.
6. The teacher of the two little-boys gives a book.
7. The disease looses the bones of mortals.
8. The minds of the mortals.
9. The voyage of the little-boy gives pleasure
10. The baskets of the two muses.
11. To the two baskets of the two messengers.
12. The judge gives a rose to the teachers (*dat.*)

EXERCISE IV.

Substantives like λέως and ἀνάγειον.

N.B.—ἔχει = has.

1. The dining rooms of the temple.
2. The judge gives a threshing-floor.
3. The two threshing-floors of the people.
4. The dawn gives roses to-the-people (*dat.*)
5. A messenger looses the ropes of the dining-room.
6. To the ropes of the voyage.
7. The people's temple has books.
8. A judge's dining-room has olives.
9. The roses of the dawn.
10. A rose of the dawn looses shadows.
11. The temple has the moor's shadow
12. The two baskets of roses.



FIRST STEPS
TO
GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

EXERCISE IX.

Diphthong Substantives with Adjectives.

1. The wise old-women admire the black oxen.
2. They admire the two ships of the old kings.
3. Kings have great favours for clever painters.
4. He gives swift ships to the propitious priests.
5. The horns of the two great oxen have sharp points.
6. The friendly king gives a bunch-of-grapes to the boy's parents.
7. They admire horsemen, kings, priests.
8. The wretched old-women have a small ox.
9. Alexander's friends admire the painter of the king's horse.
10. The horseman's hand strikes the two oxen.
11. The old-men of the city admire the ships of the two kings.
12. A tender parent has a hope of good children.

EXERCISE X.

Substantives in -ws, and -w, with Adjectives.

1. The faithful jackal gives a mouse to the old lion.
2. The old lion's jackal has white teeth.
3. They admire the good heroes' noble shame.
4. The bad uncle's base thrift.
5. The bad uncles have base thrift.
6. Oh beautiful shame of the true hero !
7. They admire the beautiful voice of pleasing echo.
8. The lion gives the bird to the two jackals.
9. The persuasion of the base uncle gives the children to the thieves.
10. The old one-toothed lion has a kindly jackal.
11. The shepherd strikes the bad jackal's head.
12. They admire the true hero's persuasion.

EXERCISE XI.

Miscellaneous Substantives and Adjectives.

1. A good citizen has wise laws.
2. Two good citizens of a great city
3. The mind of the good citizen.
4. The wise minds of the good citizens.
5. A little island has high trees.
6. The king of the little islands.
7. To the great king's golden crown.
8. To the propitious king's silver crown.
9. To the old king's propitious sceptre.
10. A broader wall of the little city.
11. The broad walls of the old city.
12. The old walls of the king's house.

EXERCISE XII.

Miscellaneous Substantives and Adjectives.—Continued

1. He strikes two unhappy birds.
2. The happy bird's red wings.
3. The long wings of a black eagle.
4. The loud voices of the old giants.
5. The two long hands of the two fierce giants.
6. The maid's modesty gives ornament.
7. Oh very beautiful modesty of the maid !
8. The soldier's coat has gold ornaments.
9. The laughter of fools gives pain.
10. To the propitious god of the happy people.
11. The immortal goddess is propitious.
12. The old salt is good for the new flesh.

EXERCISE XIII.

Anomalous Nouns.

1. Zeus gives a lamb to the citizens' sons.
2. The lambs of Oidipous have small heads.
3. The young men admire the head of Zeus.
4. The sons of Zeus have a very great spear.
5. The son of Zeus strikes the lamb's head with a spear.¹
6. The great lion strikes the thick ranks of lambs.
7. They admire the dreams of unhappy Oidipous.
8. The wise ambassadors admire Apollo and Poseidon.
9. The good son of Ares gives a tear to the head of Oidipous.
10. The unhappy bird of darkness has two eyes.
11. Propitious Zeus gives a long spear to Ares.
12. The wisdom of the dreams of propitious Ares.

EXERCISE XIV.

Derived Nouns.

1. The bad Trojan strikes the female slave of the Trojan-woman.
2. The beautiful daughter-of-Tundareos has two crowns.
3. The Cilician-woman gives a black puppy to the boy.
4. The flute-player has a golden mannikin.
5. The silver mannikin of the female flute-player.
6. Hector the son-of-Priam strikes Achilleus the son of Peleus.
7. The queen of Hellas has good female-servants.
8. The daughter-of-Thestios strikes the stripling's puppy.
9. The Cilicians wonder at the Cilician-women.
10. The son-of-Priam gives a gift to the queen.
11. The great black dogs have little puppies.
12. The good father has a very dear mannikin.

¹ (dat.)

EXERCISE XV.

Comparison of Adjectives.

1. The crow is very talkative.
2. The nearest bough has the ripest apples.
3. The dearest son of the very good father.
4. The truest work of the happier man.
5. The very old lady has a blacker dress.
6. The best things are the sweetest.
7. The more aged mother, and the most venerable father.
8. The fattest oxen are very few.
9. The most blessed gods are very friendly.
10. The easiest road is the quickest.
11. The very ravening lion seizes the very little dog.
12. The last hours are the calmest.

EXERCISE XVI.

N. B.—Express comparison either by ἢ with the case of the word compared, or by the Gen. without ἢ.

1. The smaller daughter is more graceful than the elder.
2. We reckon the wisest men the most ungrudging.
3. Very unmixed wine is worse than water.
4. A very dear friend is dearer than the dearest possession.¹
5. The best gift of the very good God is best.¹
6. The slowest horses are swifter than the very aged oxen.
7. The very early bird finds the best things.
8. The most daring men are not the most pious.
9. The poorest men suffer many painful things.
10. The old men say very wise parables.
11. I saw lilies more beautiful than roses.
12. Giants are greater (*observe contraction*) than dwarfs.

¹ Use different forms of comparison in each case.

EXERCISE XVII.

Adverbs and their Comparison.

1. Many ran well but Atalanta ran better.
2. Hares run quicker than sheep.
3. Who does ill will fare worst.
4. The very wise man sees afar.
5. The former was the more truly beautiful.
6. The dog rather is swiftest.
7. The smallest bird sings the most sweetly.
8. The lion is especially ravenous.
9. Now go higher up.
10. The lower door is large enough.
11. Evils come very quickly.
12. The wisest man loves much.

EXERCISE XVIII.

Numerals.

1. There are three hundred and sixty five days in a year.
2. Six hundred and thirty two soldiers were killed.
3. He was struck a hundred times.
4. The seventieth man was chosen.
5. One body, one head, one foot.
6. In four ships eighty six sailors were drowned.
7. Two hundred masters had three thousand slaves.
8. The twenty first slave plucked ninety eight apples.
9. Many myriads followed Xerxes.
10. The fourteenth son of his father.
11. Nine hundred boys are taught.
12. Seven hundred and fifty three years.

EXERCISE XIX.

Pronouns.

1. We will give you this.
2. You two will not give us that.
3. They will give thee to us or to him.
4. The same men will give the same word to one another.
5. My son is larger than thine.
6. These ships are not the same.
7. Our country is more glorious than yours.
8. Who will give us what we wish?
9. What will you give us who remain?
10. Whoever gives anything to the base loses this.
11. You and they had said the same things to one another.
12. These two are wiser than those.

EXERCISE XX.

Pronouns and Pronominals.

1. Many wept but others laughed.
2. Some will laugh but the rest weep.
3. He shot and the other fell.
4. It was as much as each could afford.
5. Which of the two will you take?
6. Such a man cannot throw so great a stone.
7. Of what kind were the fish which you caught?
8. They were of any sort and of any size.
9. Whoever remain will see a certain person.
10. This child of-us-two (*adj.*) will hurt himself.
11. Condemning them we condemn ourselves too.
12. From heaven came the proverb "Know thyself."

EXERCISE XXI.

Εἶμι and εἶμι.

1. We shall be ready : you will go.
2. They will go, and he is wretched.
3. Go to thy native country, and be happy.
4. Thou wast a good friend to many.
5. We were-there as they were going-by.
6. The days have been, are, and will be.
7. Let us go whither the good will go.
8. May I be unhappy, being base !
9. The word being true is strong.
10. To be good is better than to go with the base.
11. O Zeus, be propitious to those about-to-be.
12. Ye two were going where they were.

EXERCISE XXII.

Verbs in -ω.

1. Thou art loosing the ass stricken yesterday.
2. Asklepios was struck by the Zeus-hurled fire.
3. Having struck the horse he loosed it.
4. We had struck the dog which you loosed.
5. Strike the boy.
6. The thief had been loosed and was struck.
7. Having been struck by the horse I did not loose it.
8. Let them loose the striking horse.
9. Whoever does not loose me shall be struck.
10. Always strike fairly.
11. The horse will loose himself and will be struck.
12. The man striking the loosed boy is base.

EXERCISE XXIII.

Verbs in -ω.—*Continued.*

1. This man having been persuaded will sow.
2. The ladies loosed the garlands of woven flowers.
3. We had woven the loosed garlands.
4. To sow seed is better than to have been persuaded falsely.
5. I, about to strike, shall be persuaded otherwise.
6. The bodies are sown in corruption.
7. O son, be persuaded ; do not sow in vain.
8. To have persuaded is more glorious than to have struck
9. May I be persuaded by the wise.
10. Let us all sow seed out of woven baskets.
11. Thou hast stricken him-who-has-been-persuaded (*part.*)
12. Keep-on-striking him-who-is-not-persuaded (*part.*)

EXERCISE XXIV.

Contracted Verbs.

1. They have been loved by the manifested friend.
2. May I always honour the-loving-men !
3. Honour ye those-who-show-themselves good.
4. She-who-is-beloved shows gratitude.
5. The honoured body will be beloved.
6. They gilded the statue of the beloved child.
7. Let us show the house that-has-been-gilded.
8. The statue when-shown was honoured by the gilders.
9. We were honouring him-who-will-love.
10. Ye were loving her-who-had-honoured you
11. Thou hast been always beloved by us.
12. Fools gild gold.

EXERCISE XXV.

Verbs in -ui.

1. Stand (up), and stand the spear in the ground.
2. Having set up the trophy, they yoked the oxen.
3. The king points out the yoked horses.
4. They place the soldiers that-have-been-pointed-out.
5. He places the soldiers that-are-being-pointed out.
6. They are placed by the general pointing-them-out
7. Stand the sword by the wall.
8. Stand against the giant who-strikes thee.
9. We have been given to our enemies.
10. Give the apples that-were-placed.
11. May we give honour to those-who-stand.
12. He gives bread to the poor man standing-near.

EXERCISE XXVI.

Verbs in -ui.—*Continued.*

1. Standing over his head, she spake.
2. Standing her sceptre by the throne, she gave.
3. To give is easier than to refuse.
4. They point-out the-things-that-have-been-given.
5. They pointed out the ships that-had-been-placed.
6. Zeus sends forth a mighty voice.
7. Having given much, she sent forth messengers.
8. Let off thy arrow from the bow.
9. I have sent forth what I gave.
10. Thou sayest that I shall send forth the dart.
11. Having said many things, she placed the gifts.
12. He came about-to-speak.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Anomalous Verbs.

1. The slave about to die will come.
2. They eat what you did not eat yesterday.
3. We shall see what you have seen.
4. Those who took the shields will run very quickly.
5. Winter will bring cold.
6. We perceived that you were sinning.
7. Four prisoners were caught in an ambush.
8. The father of the base daughter will be vexed.
9. The ghost went (βλάσκω) below the earth.
10. The greater lion will bite the little hare.
11. The lately dead is gone (σχομαι).
12. I shall remember what I learnt.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Anomalous Verbs.—*Continued.*

1. The child has woke up, hearing a noise.
2. They who-are-about-to-fight will drive the chariots.
3. About-to-leap into the sea they wept on the deck.
4. The clever singer touched the heart (*gen.*).
5. I came when you called but I was weary.
6. They who took will be taken.
7. One shall be taken and the other left.
8. Achilles thrust his great sword into the sheath.
9. I owe everything that I promised.
10. When we suffered we learnt.
11. The king has drunk the wine which we poured.
12. He learnt-by-inquiry that the fire was quenched.

EXERCISE XXIX.

Miscellaneous.

1. The unhappy lady weeps.
2. The unhappy ladies will weep.
3. We have seen the great elephant.
4. The great elephant will see the bread.
5. The baker bakes good bread.
6. The boy will sell the bread.
7. They sold the best bread.
8. Fathers chastise children.
9. The fathers chastise the children.
10. The children were honouring the mother.
11. The foolish children were dishonouring the parents.
12. The water had conquered the fire.

EXERCISE XXX.

Miscellaneous.—*Continued.*

1. The fire burns the ships.
2. The soldiers will burn the temple.
3. The beautiful temple had been burnt.
4. The birds sang sweetly.
5. The red bird is beautiful.
6. The little bird has green feathers.
7. Yesterday we killed a blue bird.
8. The swan was swimming.
9. The white swan swam.
10. I have seen a black swan.
11. The baby was holding a toy.
12. A sister held the little hand.

EXERCISE XXXI.

The Augment.

1. The clever artists were building a house.
2. The army came down from the hills.
3. The trees were growing in the garden.
4. The wretched slaves were supplicating.
5. Polukrates found his ring.
6. Very many soldiers were wounded in the battle.
7. The slave opened the door.
8. Kalchas had a sceptre.
9. The slave led down the horses and the mules followed.
10. They were bringing down the horses and the mules were following.
11. My sister chose a rose, but I have chosen a lily.
12. The boy was hurling stones into the sea.

EXERCISE XXXII.

The Augment.—*Continued.*

1. The tyrant was about to strike.
2. We were digging a great trench.
3. You two were opening the king's chest.
4. The booty was being laid-before.
5. The propitious parents were permitting.
6. Sisuphos and Ixion were unfortunate.
7. The master was being insulted by the slave.
8. The temple was built by the great king.
9. The philosopher was about to die.
10. The smaller boy has much grown.
11. King Herod was-keeping-a-feast.
12. Great stones were-being-cast-around.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

The Future Tense.

1. The slave will fold the dress.
2. Ye two shall persuade.
3. I shall drive the horses.
4. The ships will sail to Athens.
5. The rivers will flow to the sea.
6. The nurse will nourish the child.
7. We shall love our friends.
8. They will judge the wicked.
9. You will defend.
10. The king will arrange the soldiers.
11. Thou wilt swim to the beach.
12. He will run.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

The Future Tense.—*Continued.*

1. Thou wilt be stricken.
2. Thou wilt strike thyself.
3. He will have been stricken.
4. We shall have been loved.
5. They will be sown.
6. It will be folded.
7. We shall be persuaded.
8. They two will have been stricken.
9. The master will send the slave.
10. The slave will perform the work.
11. We will bring the corpse.
12. I shall have been dead.

EXERCISE XXXV.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

1. He has been loosed.
2. I have been struck.
3. We had sown.
4. They had been woven.
5. The ships have sailed into the harbour.
6. We have been loved
7. We had been loved.
8. The wine has been drunk.
9. The tyrant had been persuaded.
10. The two asses had been loosed.
11. The bodies had been loosed.
12. We have been honoured.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Miscellaneous.

1. The tyrant was striking the slave.
2. The tyrant has struck the slave.
3. Three slaves will be struck.
4. The two slaves will be struck.
5. The lady is-bringing the rose.
6. The horse has brought the lady.
7. We have loosed the lion.
8. The lion is being loosed.
9. We see the shaggy lion.
10. The shaggy lion will strike the hare.
11. O little hare, thou wilt be stricken !
12. The hares will run.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

The Aorist Tense.

χρόνος ἀόριστος "unlimited time" = French Prétérit Indéfini.

(ἀόριστος from ἀ, ὀρίζω, ὅρος; cf. horizon).

In Latin the same word has to serve for both Aorist and Perfect.

Aor. ἔλυσα I loosed
 Perf. λέλυκα I have loosed } = ἵ' αἰ λήχῃ = solvi.

N.B.—The Second Aorist has the same sense as the First, and is sometimes said to differ from the First as the Aorist of a Strong Verb in English, e.g. *I flung*, differs from that of a Weak Verb, e.g. *I jumped*.

Remember 1st Aorists in κα.

1. The sun had set and the moon was rising when he came.
2. I dined yesterday in the city, but I have dined here to-day.
3. The orator stood up in the pulpit and began to speak.
4. My father has given me the book which you gave him.
5. I have put-down the spear which he put up.
6. We were all expecting you when you appeared.
7. They brought their shields from the camp.
8. The archers shot their arrows from the bow.
9. The king frowned while they were speaking.
10. I shall tell him wherefore you fled.
11. He had loosed the horses when I came, and loosed the mules while I remained.
12. The generals were condemned while we were listening.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

Some Verbs in -ω have a 2nd Aor. like Verbs in -αι.

1. Having come down from the hill, he ran away.
2. Bellerophon killed Chimaira.
3. Having read the book, the prophet went-away.
4. Fifty ships were-taken (ἀλίσκομαι) in the battle.
5. I-was-naturally (φύω) a faithful friend.
6. Phoibos endured to praise menial board.
7. The first hurled well, but the second has hurled better.
8. The rose was given to her while the lilies were being given to the rest.
9. Kritias has given what he owed.
10. Kimon gave what he has owed.
11. Perikles was persuaded to speak.
12. The slave was being bound when we cried out.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

The Middle Voice.

(α) Reflexive, i. directly, ii. indirectly; (β) causative; (γ) reciprocal.

(α) i. λούομαι = *I wash myself.*

ii. λούομαι τὸν παῖδα = *I wash the boy for my own advantage.*

(β) λούομαι τὸν παῖδα = *I get somebody else to wash the boy.*

(γ) οἱ παῖδες λούονται = *the boys wash one another.*

1. The vexed man was striking himself (on) the head.
2. The wise father will get his three boys taught.
3. The angry dogs are biting one another.
4. The clever artist makes much money (*pl.*).
5. The goldsmith makes a ring.
6. The queen got a ring made by the goldsmith.
7. Many soldiers in-the-absence-of their chief were exhorting one another.
8. The Persian makes (τῶν) bad laws, but we Athenians make good ones, (*i.e.* for ourselves).
9. The brother and sister will-fight-with-one-another.
10. He provides water for us, but he provides wine for himself.
11. The king prepared-for-himself bread and wine in the night.
12. The strangers subdued the natives to themselves.

EXERCISE XL.

Different meaning in Active and Middle.

1. The dog frightens the cat but fears the lion.
2. The singer stopped the rest and ceased.
3. Lying hid in the wood they forget their enemies.
4. The men-who-enrol-themselves will write.
5. Ye two persuaded the slave to obey.
6. Look at the signal and consider what it means.
7. Sophroniskos married Phainarete, and Periktione married Ariston.
8. The man-who-lets-out the house hired a chair.
9. Those-who-lend to the ungrateful will try to borrow in vain.
10. The Greeks poured-a-libation when they made-a-truce.
11. He did not marry her, but she married him.
12. I send my servant now, and set out to-morrow.

EXERCISE XLI.

Derived Verbs.

- i. Frequentatives end in -δίζω, -ίζω, -ύζω, -έω, -άω
- ii. Inceptives end in -σχω.
- iii. Desideratives end in -σέλω, -σίδω, -ίδω, -άω.

1. The little boy keeps-on-hurling great stones.
2. Foolish citizens wish-to-be-generals.
3. The very talkative boy was wanting-to-laugh.
4. The friends of the lately dead were wanting-to-weep.
5. The worm keeps creeping along the wide path.
6. The foolish stripling, beginning-to-grow-to-manhood began-to-grow-drunken.
7. O potter, why do you keep-turning the wheel?
8. The soldier having-been-wounded, keeps-on-groaning.
9. The wounded soldier wishes-to-die.
10. The idle boys keep-pushing one-another.
11. The son was-wishing-to-do what the mother commanded.
12. A cowardly king does not wish-to-be-general.

EXERCISE XLII.

Verb endings signifying that the idea of the root *noun* is carried out in the *verb*.

-είω, -ίζω, -όω, -έω, -άω, -αίνω.

1. The two true men will always speak-the-truth.
2. The fuller's boy whitens.
3. He-who-is-making-war makes hostile our friends.
4. The bad Greek really behaves-like-a-barbarian.
5. The sun of summer reddens the beautiful roses.
6. Great clouds blacken the blue heaven.
7. The suitors woo the very prudent dame.
8. Penelope seeing all the suitors grew-pale.
9. A cowardly citizen, wishing-to-be-a-general, grows pale.
10. The two striplings, beginning-to-grow-to manhood, woo the girl.
11. The clever barbarians really talk-like-a-Greek.
12. These base Athenians behave-like-Lacedæmonians.

EXERCISE XLIII.

Prepositions.

Accusative *only*, ἀνά,† εἰς.Dative *only*, ἐν, σύν.

1. We sailed up the river.
2. Hippias was hated throughout Hellas.
3. There were fillets on the sceptre.
4. The beasts fled into the wood.
5. We killed about twenty hares.
6. The father wasted money on the bad son.
7. Sokrates drank the poison in prison.
8. The men in the field were found in three days.
9. At that time the ships were in the harbour.
10. Thrasuboulos with his friends seized Phule.
11. Dogs often fight with cats.
12. The young man slew the giant with-the-aid-of God.

EXERCISE XLIV.

Genitive *only*, ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πο.

1. Alkestis died instead of Admetos.
2. The magician changed old lamps for new.
3. Set up the image before the house.
4. He manned two very swift ships before dawn.
5. He came from Greece out of a city of Attica.
6. The bird was stolen from its mother out of the nest.
7. The traitor lied for the sake of gold.
8. The ancients made swords of stones.
9. Demosthenes spoke from the Bema.
10. Diogenes looked out of his tub.
11. Our ancestors (the men before us) wore coats of skins.
12. The clever general retreated on purpose (out of design).

† Genitive and Dative in Epic and Doric Poetry.

EXERCISE XLV.

Prepositions.

Genitive and Accusative, *διὰ, κατὰ, μετὰ,¹ ὑπέρ.*

1. The river Euphrates runs through Babylon.
2. The king lost the crown through folly.
3. Phoibos went down from Olumpos.
4. Ikaros fell down to the earth.
5. The robber was released, according to the custom of the feast.
6. Saul was sent after his father's asses.
7. Kambuses reigned after Kuros.
8. Persephone sported in the midst of her maids.
9. An eagle flew over the king's head.
10. The good soldier dies for his country.
11. The boy grew beyond my expectation.
12. Live according to law.

EXERCISE XLVI.

Accusative, Genitive, and Dative, *ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό.*

1. They stuck the flesh round spits.
2. The Parthians shoot on horseback.
3. Dareios mounted on horseback.
4. On these conditions I will go.
5. The boat came from alongside the ship.
6. The dog stands by his master.
7. The path stretches along the wall.
8. Theramenes swore by the gods.
9. He wore a cloak besides his tunic.
10. The slave suffered wrong at the hand of his master.
11. Many apples lie under the tree.
12. Two sheep were devoured by the wolves.

¹ Dative in poetry.

EXERCISE XLVII.

The Nominative.

The *Naming* case, is the Case of the Subject.

N.B.—Copulatives take the same case after as before them, ἐγὼ

καὶ σὺ ἐσμεν σοφοί.

1. The good father loves.
2. Ariston and Periktione were the parents of Plato.
3. You and I will go to Athens.
4. The brother and sister are good.
5. Cowardice and falsehood are bad things.
6. The feet of elephants are large.
7. The two ships sailed into the harbour.
8. I am young but you are old.
9. Miltiades was chosen general.
10. Thersites was called base.
11. The good king is my friend.
12. Modesty is an ornament.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

Neuter Plural Nominatives take a Singular Verb, τὰ τεύχεα σίνετα.

1. The white lilies bloom.
2. The hard bones were broken.
3. The long walls were destroyed.
4. The bodies shall rise again.
5. Your father and he will go.
6. All things flow.
7. The two triremes sank.
8. The three marks were blotted out.
9. Sokrates is called a wise man.
10. Kambuses is said to have been mad.
11. Patience is a virtue.
12. Very many men are foolish.

EXERCISE XLIX.

The Accusative.

The Case of

Motion towards,

- (α) i. The object, *τύπτω σε*.
 ii. The nearer and remoter object, *ὁ παῖς τὸν πατέρα χρηματὰ ῥήσσει*.
 iii. The inner object, cognate meaning, *ἀρὰς ἀρᾶται*.

1. The father loves the boy.
2. The general sent the ships.
3. The boy caught the three fishes.
4. The mother teaches the boy many things.
5. The slave asked the king for life.
6. The enemy deprived the Greeks of their ships.
7. He struck a blow.
8. The horses run a race.
9. The garden smells sweet.
10. The apostle fought a good fight.
11. He finished his course and kept the faith.
12. The girl was being taught music.

EXERCISE L.

The Accusative.—*Continued.*

- (β) Measure of time and space, *ἐμάχοντο δέκα ἑταυτούς*
 (γ) Respect, *ἐκκαίεται τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς*.

1. The city is forty stadia off (*vide* "distant").
2. I saw a tower a hundred feet high.
3. He will stay six months.
4. My mother has a headache.¹
5. He will have his eyes burnt out.
6. Athens is a long voyage distant from Kuzikos.
7. Zeuxis was a painter by trade.
8. The soldier was wounded in the hand.
9. We will clothe the boys in red tunics.
10. Achilles swore by his sceptre.
11. They are sick with many diseases.
12. Be wiser for the future.

¹ Is sick as to the head. Cf. *a mal à la tête*

EXERCISE LI.

The Accusative.—*Continued.*

The Case of

(δ) The complement after factitives, λέγομέν σε βασιλέα.

(ε) Apposition with a sentence, δίδωει ἀπὸ πυργῶν λυγρὸν ὁλεθρον.

1. The Persians made Dareios king.
2. The Athenians chose Themistokles as general.
3. We have killed the tyrant, a great joy to the slaves.
4. We lost the money, a great grief to all.
5. The poet was lame in the foot.
6. The walls of the city were thirty feet wide.
7. The rich man has a large dining-room.
8. The robbers asked the poor man for money.
9. We light lamps by night.
10. The Jews called Herod a God.
11. Timon gave a talent as a present to his friend.
12. The rascal lies in everything.

EXERCISE LII.

The Accusative.—*Continued.*

(ζ) Motion to a place, ἦλθε χθόνα.

1. She came to the suitors.
2. The ships had sailed a long way.
3. We reckoned the queen a friend.
4. Achilles killed Hektor, a great grief to Priam.
5. Stags are timid by nature.
6. I will swear by the gods.
7. The sun shines by day.
8. The slave had his eyes knocked out.
9. They prosecuted the bad man (on a charge) of murder.
10. Travel the quickest way.
11. The old man beat the ox on the head.
12. The two soldiers are skilled in battle.

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE LIJI.

The Genitive.

The Case of

Motion from.

(α) Ablative, στεροῦμαι τῆς ἀρχῆς.

(β) Partitive, εἰς τούτων.

(γ) Relative, διαφέρει τῶν ἄλλων.

1. The bad general was deprived of his command.
2. Perikles was one of the ten generals.
3. Silver is cheaper than gold.
4. Phainarete was the mother of Sokrates.
5. Achilles did not cease from wrath.
6. The physician releases many from their diseases.
7. I came from the Hellenic land.
8. The women were aware of the noise.
9. The long ships smell of pitch.
10. The bad boy stole a cup of his father's wine.
11. Zeus was called Father of gods and men.
12. Tens of thousands were bereft of life.

EXERCISE LIV.

The Genitive.—*Continued.*

1. Thirty of the soldiers ravaged the land.
2. The boy's mother laid hold of me *by* the hand.
3. They went a Sabbath-day's journey.
4. I envy thee for thy mind.
5. The walls having fallen,¹ the city was taken.
6. Athens is a long way from Sparta.
7. The tyrant is reckless of the common good.
8. Thetis did not forget her son.
9. The king deposed (παύειν) the general from the command.
10. The earth is full of evils.
11. The poor are often destitute of friends.
12. The soldiers fought without any (*i.e.* bare of) shields.

¹ The Genitive Absolute comes under the head of *Relative*, as originally indicating the relation of *Cause* and effect.

EXERCISE LV.

The Dative.

The Case of

Nearness,(α) The recipient, *δὸς τοῦτο λέοντι.*(β) The instrument, *σκήπτρῳ τύπτει.*(γ) The manner, *εὐνοίᾳ λέγει.*

1. Paris gave the apple to Aphrodite.
2. Tell me the truth.
3. The tyrants give-orders to the citizens.
4. The Persians made war on the Greeks.
5. The priests slew Iphigeneia with a knife.
6. The Trojans used to fight with a noise.
7. I have many good things (*i.e.* there are to me).
8. The hippopotamus is like a great ox.
9. To err is common to men.
10. The army went on foot.
11. A pious man gives-obedience-to the gods.
12. Many men have erred in ignorance.

EXERCISE LVI.

The Dative.—*Continued.*(δ) Advantage, etc., *τοῖς φίλοις βοήθεια.*(ε) Time, place, price, quality, *τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπέθανε.*(ζ) Emotion, *i.e.* Dativus Ethicus, *ὅδ' εἰμ' ἐγὼ σοὶ καῖνος*

1. Time is a faithful ally of the good.
2. Potter quarrels-with potter.
3. The sailors pushed the great ship with their hands.
4. He will be fined three talents.
5. The Greeks conquered the Persians (at) Salamis.
6. Do not, *I beg you*, (μοι) strike the boy with a stick.¹
7. They were all Greek by race.
8. Youths desire many things from inexperience.
9. Sokrates was punished with death.
10. In danger friend assists friend.
11. He is, look you, (σοι) my greatest enemy.
12. The boy is a head taller.

¹ Vide Ex. LXIII.

EXERCISE LVII.

The Article.

- (α) Pronominal, *ὁ δ' εἶπε*, *but he said* (genera¹ with *μέν* and *δέ*).
- (β) Emphatic, *οἱ πολλοί*, *the many*.
- (γ) Logical,
- i. Denoting the *subject*.
 - ii. Distinguishing *attribute* from predicate
1. The bird sees the snake.
 2. The dog is a very faithful friend.
 3. Sokrates the philosopher was killed.
 4. The water became wine.
 5. The king sends *his* soldiers.
 6. The good man. The man [is] good (*omit ἐστὶ*).
 7. The king loves black horses.
 8. The horses the king loves [are] black (*omit εἰσὶ*).
 9. He comes to the city twice a year.
 10. He gave to *each* boy two apples a day.
 11. *Her* Agamemnon was not willing to set free.
 12. Aischulos says "the scourge *which*¹ Ares loves."

EXERCISE LVIII.

The Article.—Continued.

- (γ) i. *νύξ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο*, day was turned into night.
- ii. *ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας*, the great king. *ὁ βασιλεὺς μέγας*, the king is great.
1. Good men are scarce.
 2. To lie is base.
 3. The men of old were giants
 4. The men who stole were killed.
 5. The escort of the general escaped.
 6. Apollo's [son] was slain by Zeus.
 7. In the middle of the city there is a house.
 8. The wall in the middle is strong.
 9. To be silent is better than to speak.
 10. The rest of the letters were sent.
 11. Many love the mob, but few the oligarchy.
 12. The word "crasis" is Greek.

¹ Poetical and Ionic.

EXERCISE LIX

Purpose.

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>Greek.</i>
(1) Venit ut solveret	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{He came to loose,} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{He came in order} \\ \text{that he might loose} \end{array} \right\} =$	(1) ἦλθεν ἵνα λύσῃ
(2) Venit soluturus		λύσαι
(3) Venit solutum		(2) ἦλθε ἵνα
(4) Venit causasolvendi		λύσῃ
Mittit qui solvant (Subj.)	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{he sends men to loose} \\ \text{or who may loose} \end{array} \right\} =$	πέμπει τινὲς οἱ λύσουσι (Ind.)

N.B.—The Subjunctive follows Primary Tenses; the Optative Historical.

e.g. vēnit ut solveret = ἦλθεν ἵνα λύσῃ.

vēnit ut solvat = ἔρχεται ἵνα λύῃ

Cf. οὐκ οἶδα ὅποι βῶ, *I don't know where to go*

οὐκ ᾔδειν ὅποι βαίην, *I didn't know where to go*

1. The trusty slave has been sent to loose the horses.
2. The lying slave was sent to tell the king.
3. The king of the Persians will send spies to anticipate the soldiers.
4. I am come to Athens to see my father.
5. Persephone had come into the meadows to pick flowers.
6. The sailor seized a meal tub to save his life.
7. We will send twenty men to cut down the trees.
8. The messenger had been persuaded to lie to deceive the Queen.
9. The executioner came to the prison to give the poison.
10. The poor man does not know where to find a friend.
11. The rich man did not know where to find a pleasure.
12. Go home to send your brother to-go-after the slaves.

† In Attic the form λύσειε is preferred.

EXERCISE LX.

ἀν.

i. With Indicative, implies a CONDITION (*vide* conditional sentences).

ii. With Optative,¹ throws DOUBT on commands, inferences, assertions.

iii. With Subjunctive, *only with other words, separately or in coalition, e.g. εἰ for εἰ ἀν, and then modifying these words.*

iv. With the Infinitive } implies DOUBT.
v. With Participles }

1. Charikles did not vote, nor would he have voted (if he had been there).
2. Philip drunk and Philip sober could scarcely be the same man.
3. Would you (kindly) give me the bread? (*i.e.*, You might give me the bread).
4. We could not say plainly what we think.
5. If she had not drunk the poison, she would not have died.
6. Tell me whenever you may be there (δταν).
7. As soon as (ἐπειδάν) our friends come, the slave shall bring the apples.
8. If your brother should win the prize he would rejoice.
9. Men who-rob, and would-kill (*participles*) if they could, are very base.
10. If he had anything he would have given it to us.
11. Would you kindly open the door?
12. Men say that you would have died.

¹ The moods called "Subjunctive" and "Optative" really supply Primary and Historical Tenses, respectively, of *one* Mood, sometimes called the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, which expresses not facts, but what *was*, or *might be*.

EXERCISE LXI.

Conditional Sentences.

The four degrees of Probability in Conditional sentences may be thus expressed :—

	<i>Protasis.</i>		<i>Apodosis.</i>	
IF it	i. IS	true, then it	i. IS	good
	ii. BE		ii. IS	
	iii. SHOULD BE		iii. WOULD BE	
	iv. HAD BEEN		iv. WOULD HAVE BEEN	
	i. εἰ ἔστιν ἀληθές,		i. -ἔστιν ἀγαθόν.	
	ii. εἰ ἂν ᾖ ἀληθές,		ii. -ἔστιν ἀγαθόν.	
	iii. εἰ εἴη ἀληθές,		iii. -εἴη ἂν ἀγαθόν.	
	iv. εἰ ᾗν ἀληθές,		iv. -ᾗν ἂν ἀγαθόν.	

Cf. i. si verum est,

i. bonum est ;

i.e. whatever is true, is good ; if true, *which it is*, it is good.

ii. si verum sit,

ii. bonum est ;

i.e. if it happen to be true, *and it may be*, it is good.

iii. si verum sit,

iii. bonum sit ;

i.e. if it should happen to be true, it would be good.

iv. si verum { esset } , iv. bonum { esset } ;
 { fuisset }

i.e. if it { were } true, it { were } good.
 { had been } { would have been }
 { (and it is not) }

1. I would have spoken if I had happened² to be there.

2. If a triangle is isosceles it has two equal angles.

3. It would be very fortunate if he were to become king.

4. If you be such as you say, I will give it to you.

5. Had I been toiling when young, I should have been rejoicing now.

6. If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves.

7. If Zeus had struck him with the bolt, he would have died.

8. We will go if you be willing to give what we ask.

9. We would go if you would give us more.

10. If two and two make four, you are wrong.

11. If two and two made five you would be right.

12. If Theramenes had been constant, he would never have been called "the buskin."

² Remember participle after τυγχάνω.

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE LXII.

οὐ and μή.

οὐ contradicts Facts.
 μή contradicts Suppositions.

Hence in Conditional Sentences use μή in the Protasis, οὐ in the Apodosis.

1. He would have died, if he had not caught hold of my hand.
2. The generals did not save the men on the water-logged ships.
3. He, not having obeyed yesterday, was punished.
4. You, not obeying to-morrow, will be punished.
5. I should not have spoken if I had not been there.
6. Ananias was a man who did not speak the truth.
7. They who do not speak the truth are called liars.
8. If you are a young man, you cannot remember many years.
9. If you were not an old man, you could not remember many years.
10. No one can, nor could any one, describe heaven.
11. They would all have been condemned, if you had not spoken.
12. The wise do not say what no-one could surely know.

EXERCISE LXIII.

Use μή in wishes. μή γένοιτο = God forbid.
 Use μή prohibitive, with
 i. Imperative Present, or
 ii. Subjunctive Aorist.

μή τύπτε = do not strike. μή τύψῃς τοῦτο = do not strike this.

1. My friends, let us not be turned to flight by the foe.
2. O boy, do not steal.
3. O boy, do not steal your master's horses.
4. Let no one wicked enter-in.
5. May no one of us ever become most-base !
6. O boy, do not keep-striking the seat with your foot.
7. O little-boy, do not strike this seat with your hand.
8. Let us not fear what evil things men may send us.
9. May our fatherland never cease to bring forth good men !
10. Always strive to benefit one another, and do not cease.
11. Let us pray always, and let us faint not.
12. Do not give the little hare to the rapacious lion.

EXERCISE LXIV.

μή and μή οὐ.

Vereor ne fiat = δέδοικα μή γένηται..

Vereor ut fiat = δέδοικα μή οὐ γένηται.

μή οὐ also = quin, quominus, nisi.

e.g. οὐ δύναται μή οὐ τύπτειν = non fieri potest quin feriat.

1. I fear that he is not present on the day of election.
2. We fear that you will not come to Athens.
3. What hinders me from doing¹ what I wish?
4. The very talkative bird could not be hindered from speaking.
5. I should be the basest of men { not to } give something to
you. { unless I }
6. The archers feared that they missed the mark.
7. It is a shame { not to } reverence our parents.
{ unless we }
8. Are you not afraid that your gold is lost?
9. Are you afraid that your enemy will not die?
10. Never fail in speaking the truth (τὸ μή οὐ).
11. Never fear to die.
12. Always fear not to speak the truth.

EXERCISE LXV.

οὐ μή.

οὐ μή ποιήσεις = you won't, will you? i.e. "DON'T."

οὐ μή ποιήσῃς = there is no fear lest you, i.e. "YOU WON'T."

1. O foolish little dog, do not attack the great lion.
2. You shall not try to travel without me.
3. I will never forsake my country.
4. > There is no risk of my fearing lest I die.
5. O orator, you will not speak falsely, will you?
6. There is no fear lest the barbarians conquer the Greeks.
7. I will not run the risk of missing the mark.
8. I will not hinder (there is no fear of my hindering) the boys
from speaking the truth.
9. It is very disgraceful not to fight for one's country.
10. You won't refuse to fight for your country, will you?
11. We are afraid that the friend has a headache.
12. We are afraid that he will not be struck.

¹ Inf alone or μή with Inf

EXERCISE LXVI.

Interrogative Sentences.

ἦ, ἦ γάρ, ἀρα (like *ne*) . . . simply ask.
 οὐ, ἀρα οὐ (like *nonne*) . . . expect *yes*.
 μή, ἀρα μή (like *num*) . . . expect *no*.

1. Are you about to remain this year in Athens?
2. Are you getting your son taught in a good school?
3. Are fishes able to live on land?
4. Were not the Athenians very clever?
5. O very dear father, you are not sick, are you?
6. Has not that unhappy little-boy a head-ache?
7. Is not Koressos a mountain of Ephesos?
8. Did you hear the noise of the thunder?
9. Could the deaf child hear the trumpets?
10. Could not this child hear its mother's voice?
11. Does the sun shine in winter as in summer?
12. Would you not write to please as many as possible?

EXERCISE LXVII.

Miscellaneous.

1. We should all have been killed if you had not saved us.
2. May no one of us ever forget what he owes to Fatherland.
3. If these triangles have two equal angles they are isosceles.
4. Is it not true that Epameinondas was killed at Mantinea?
5. The General will send 315 soldiers to seize the camp.
6. Alkestis would have gone to Hades had not Herakles vanquished Thanatos.
7. If Charikles had happened to be at home, he would have seen me.
8. My dear boy, do not behave-like-a barbarian.
9. Were I not grateful to my parents, I should be most base.
10. You will not forget my words, will you?
11. Some men can never be prevented from lying.
12. I am not afraid of your learning what is base.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

Oratio Obliqua.

- i. Accusative and Infinitive.
- ii. Optative after Historical Tenses } with *εἰ, ὥς, ὅτι*, etc.
- iii. Indicative. (α) Fact. (β) Emphasis }
1. Sokrates said that the mind is immortal.
2. Others say that an old Prophet is risen again.
3. We asked (*ἔρομαι*) your brother if he was willing to go.
4. Agesilaos said to them that if they did not go away from Korinth, he would wage (*ἐκφέρω, fut. Ind.*) war on them.
5. They said that the exiles were friendly to the city.
6. Did Plato say that the mind of men is immortal?
7. It is true that the robber said he saw the tunic.
8. He said that if they would give him a thousand horsemen he would catch many.
9. I ask (*ἔρομαι*) why the tyrant frowned.
10. The word of Artabazos was that it would be good to go.
11. The messenger said that he drank (*participle*) the poison and died.
12. I heard that Perikles knew many arts.

EXERCISE LXIX.

- i. *ἔφη ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν* = dixit illum imperare.
- ii. *ἔλεγον ὅτι Ἀριαῖος ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ εἶη* } = narrabant Ariæum esse in statione.
- iii. *ἔλεγον ὅτι Κύρος τέθνηκε* = narrabant Cyrum mortuum esse.
1. They came (*participle*) and said that a man was come.
2. It is said that a certain one of the Medes admired the beauty of Kuros.
3. I have heard that all the neighbours said they would leave.
4. Can it be a falsehood that the slave said he would not obey?
5. Is it not true that the ornaments appear twice a year?¹
6. It is said that they read many words in the prophet's old book.
7. Can you keep the hope that you will see the shepherd's shaggy dog?
8. The wise say that heaven and earth, gods and men, have friendship.
9. The shepherds asked (*ἔρομαι*) if the slaves said what they did.
10. Was it written that the wise man drank the poison and died?
11. I was afraid that the wise man drank the poison and died.
12. The shepherd lost his dog and did not know where to go.

¹ Say of the year.

EXERCISE LXX.

Time.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| i. Past ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ ὅτου, ἀφ' οὗ. | } With Indicative
of Fact. |
| ii. Present ὅτε, ὥς, ὅπως, ἐν ᾧ, ἡνίκα. | |
| iii. Following πρὶν, ἔως, εἰς δ, μέχρις οὗ. | |

N.B.—i. and ii. are commonly expressed by participles.

e.g. βλέσας ἦλθον = cum { videram, veni.
vidi,

βλέπων ἦλθον = dum videbam veni.

βλέπων ἔρχομαι = dum video venio.

1. When the Hellenes had gone away, the Trojans came out.
2. Sometimes (i.e. there is when, ἔστιν ὅτε) music persuades.
3. While we obey the laws we are not punished.
4. From the time that Homer wrote, all men have admired him.
5. While there is life there is hope.
6. It is said that while there is life there is hope.
7. When the son of Perikles had drunk the poison he died.
8. Sokrates died 399 years before Christ was born.
9. I arrange the army while you are waking the general.
10. He remained in the camp up to the King's setting out.
11. The great ship sailed till the sun set.
12. They admired him when he had come and seen and conquered.

EXERCISE LXXI.

- iv. ἄν particles with subjunctive after primary tenses = *uncertainty*.

- v. ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ὅτε, ὁπότε, with optative after historical tenses = *frequency*.

1. When it was opened, we used-to-go to (παρά) Sokrates.
2. The elephant came whenever he saw his master.
3. I think they will forsake us when they know we are poor.
4. He had his eyes knocked out before he was killed.
5. Whenever the shepherd drove the wolves from his sheep, they kept-coming-down.
6. There can be no pleasure for me, when I see my friend die.
7. I am afraid they will be killed when the wild-beast sees them.
8. Up to the time when the king died the prisoner was punished whenever the executioner gave orders.
9. While I am reading I cannot see when you come into the dining-room.
10. Do you remember since when you have read this book?
11. Before the King had been many days dead the Queen married his brother.
12. Till when (πότεν χρόνον) will you obey the cruel tyrant?

EXERCISE LXXII.

Uses of Pronouns.

- (i.) ὁ αὐτός = *idem*. (ii.) αὐτὸς πέμπτος = *ipse cum quatuor aliis*.
 (iii.) οὗτος *vocal.* (iv.) οὗτος ὁ = *hic*.

1. Twice I saw the same man running away from the same cruel master.
2. Charicles and four others manned the ship before dawn.
3. Halloo ! won't you quickly man the ship which is before the harbour ?
4. Whenever they drunk the wine, we used to say the same word.
5. It is said that the general and eleven with him seized the camp.
6. You there ! Is this the camp which the general pointed out ?
7. You fellow ! You I say ; you that-are-dead !
8. These are the books which the same master pointed out.
9. Ariston with four and twenty companions manned the same ship.
10. As I was looking I came to the same place where I left you.
11. Thoukudides lived 47 years before he went to Amphipolis.
12. The same man conquered at Plataiai and played-the-Mede.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

- (v.) ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει = *alius aliud dicit*. (vi.) ἄλλος = *alius* ;
 ἕτερος = *alter*.

1. Of these slaves one does one thing and one another.
2. Those are not the same ships which I saw yesterday. They are others.
3. This boy is not my younger brother : he is the other.
4. Who is that unhappy boy ? Would anyone tell me ?
5. What do you say ? What would you wish me to say to you ?
6. One says one thing, one another : there is a dreadful noise in the school.
7. I say ! Are you the boy who came yesterday, or some other ?
8. I came with two others into the same master's house.
9. It is not easy for anyone to persuade the rest to do anything.
10. While one sings one thing and one another the music is destroyed.
11. I am afraid they have come to sing the same bad music.
12. Is the master coming to teach these boys ?

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE LXXIV.

Consequence.

- i. ὥστε with (α) Infinitive. (μή in Neg. clauses), (β) Indicative, (οὐ in Neg. clauses).
- ii. Relative Pronoun.
1. No one is so mad as to think that he can live without eating.
2. We came to school so early that we were not punished.
3. Herod was so foolish as to think himself a god.
4. I came to say that my horse was so unfortunate as to be killed.
- 5. You won't persuade me that I am too young to go, will you?
6. The giant is so strong as to be able to hurl great stones.
7. We should have died if the slave had not been so kind as to save us.
8. If he had not been so reckless as to insult Zeus, he would have lived.
9. We are all too wise to insult the thunderbolt of Zeus.
10. The horns of the stag were so strong as to push the horse-man to the ground.
11. I was too young to remember what you say.
12. Seventy-two soldiers are too few to seize the camp.

EXERCISE LXXV.

- i. (α) τοιοῦτοι εἰσιν ὥστε μὴ τύπτειν } = tales sunt ut non feriant.
 (β) τοιοῦτοι εἰσιν ὥστε οὐ τύπτονσι }
- ii. οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτω μᾶρος ὅς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ = nemo tam stultus est ut mori cupiat.

N. B.—Omit Pronoun after comparatives, e.g. νεώτεροι ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι = minores quam qui sciunt.

1. Why did he come home so late as to frighten his mother?
2. The summer of that year was too cold to be pleasing.
3. There is no fear lest you be too good to be condemned.
4. The elephants were so clever that they could not be caught.
5. But the Queen's son was too skilled not to shoot one of the elephants.
6. Do not be saying that you do not wish-to-be-general.
7. The mouse thinks that he is strong enough to aid the lion.
8. The executioner's axe was not sharp enough to kill.
9. If Kuros had not died, would the Hellenes have conquered?
10. Would you kindly open the door so as to let us off?
11. If you say that two and two make six you are too foolish to learn.
12. These boys are too talkative to be hindered from speaking.

These boys are too talkative to be hindered from speaking.

EXERCISE LXXVI.

The Infinitive.

Note similarity of Greek and English uses of the Infinitive, as contrasted with Latin, e.g. for "he came to loose," you may say ἦλθε λύειν, not *venit solvere*.¹

1. Xenophon is said to have left half the army to keep the camp.
2. We have come to show our reverence to the wise old man.
3. Mortals think that pain is not easy to endure.
4. The music of the strangers is very sweet to hear.
5. He declared (shewed) the one to have finished, but the other to be still trying.
6. Prometheus was condemned to endure pain.
7. The poor man came to ask the Queen for money.
8. It is not true that the bunch-of-grapes is easy to seize.
9. (To think) that this man should insult us and not be punished!
10. My father has given me a house to inhabit (οἰκέω).
11. The little boy is like a swift stag to run.
12. The coward's dream was very dreadful to see.

EXERCISE LXXVII.

N.B.—The infinitive being really a noun substantive (ὄνομα τοῦ ῥήματος) is declinable with the article and corresponds with the Latin gerund and supine.

1. To forget is to lose very much.
2. To remember what is painful is better than to forget all.
3. The desire of eating and drinking is common to all.
4. We know that to die is to rise again into a new life.
5. Win in the Battle of Life by fighting (Inf.) with-the-aid-of God.
6. The father tries to prevent his son's wasting (Inf.) his money.
7. The hope of learning many things is pleasant to the boy.
8. To err is common to old and young.
9. By running round the town you might find your friend.
10. I should have thought escaping (Inf.) easy if I had not seen the walls.
11. It is sweet to die for children and Fatherland.
12. The young man shows patience in enduring (Inf.) the dreadful disease.

¹ Though Horace takes licence to say "*Pecus egit visere montes*," and the use is common in the Dramatic Poets.

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

Participles.

μετοχαί.

N.B.—Greek and English are both distinctly *φιλομέτοχοι*, i.e. fond of that form of speech which shares (μετέχει) the nature of verbs and nouns.

αἰσθάνομαι τελευτῶν = I perceive that I am dying.¹

1. Suffering we might know that we have erred.
2. My father happens to be still remaining at Delphoi.
3. That one, I think, rejoices at being honoured.
4. I am vexed at giving a share of (μεταδίδωμι) my pains to thee.
5. I do not refuse to-be-conquered by my betters.
6. I rejoice that you are coming and will see us.
7. In the end (τελευτήσας) he promised to come.
8. These thieves live (by) stealing.
9. Good men rejoice at being honoured by the good.
10. The loving father rejoiced to hear that his son was not hurt.
11. I know that I err, and rejoice at being chastised.
12. They are all saying some one thing and some another, and I cannot write because of the noise.

EXERCISE LXXIX.

Participles.—Continued.

1. The wise are not unhappy to perceive that they are dying.
2. If we err we know that we shall suffer.
3. I rejoice that we all honour the same wise philosopher.
4. The father was vexed at losing the love of his dear children.
5. The wise see that they are not dishonoured by being conquered by their betters.
6. You are not vexed at coming, are you?
7. At last (vide 7 supra) she gave her other brother the same gift.
8. Do not thieves provide themselves bread by stealing?
9. I am ashamed at being seen eating with the base.
10. The Greek, with his friends, fought with a sword with the barbarians.
11. She ceased speaking before dawn and died.
12. I know that I am now near my house and that the rest will come.

¹ cf. Virgil's Græcism

"Sensit medios delapsus in hostes."

EXERCISE LXXX.

Idioms of Conjunctions, Adverbs, etc.

1. It is said that *the King for-the-time-being* (ὁ δὲ) cannot do wrong.
2. Would you kindly bring the dresses, *especially* (ἅλλως τε καί) the blue?
3. I am afraid those boys are learning *as slowly as possible*. (ὅπως with superl. adverb.)
4. In the future and *all-but* (ὅσον οὐ) present time he will come.
5. The ship was swift *for a Lacedæmonian* (ὥς εἶναι).
6. *For example* (αὐτίκα) the black ships were burned on the sea.
7. It is said that the ships *from-time-to-time* being manned are sent.
8. All the gods were propitious, *especially* Hera.
9. The rapacious dogs ran-away from the shaggy lion *as-quickly-as possible*.
10. The blue and *all-but* black snake devoured the stag.
11. The boy is sober *for a slave*.
12. *For example* nature has given horns to oxen.

EXERCISE LXXXI.

Idioms.—Continued.

1. The philosopher is wise *save-only-that* (πλὴν ὅσον) *sometimes* (ἔστιν ἱτε) he is not sober.
2. Is it true that the King is dead? *By-no-means* (οὐκ ἐσθ' ὅπως).
3. Would you kindly give me the bunch-of-grapes? *By-all-means* (οὐκ ἐσθ' ὅπως οὐ).
4. *Really* (εἰτα) are you a very wise boy?
5. Brother, do you refuse to go with us? *Nay* (ἀλλὰ) I wish to.
6. Are lions very fierce? Yes (γὰρ); they are, and devour great beasts.
7. *Sometimes* even the wisest philosopher errs.
8. Are you afraid that we shall not defend our Fatherland? *Certainly not*.
9. Will the King's soldiers fight well? *Certainly*.
10. *Really* do you think that you can prevent the sea from coming to your feet?
11. Are stags swifter than dogs? No; they are caught and killed.
12. Is our Fatherland happy? Yes it is, and a nurse of good men.

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE LXXXII.

Idioms of Verbs.

1. I would have spoken if I had happened to-be-there (Part.).
2. The foolish boy nourished a snake without knowing it, *i.e.* *escaped-notice* (λανθάνω) *nourishing*.
3. It is said that the soldiers happened to be dining when the general came.
4. The swift stags escaped without our knowing it.
5. Really do you think that you shall insult the King *with-impunity* (χαλῶν) ?
6. You shall appear to insult the King *to-your-cost* (κλαίω).
7. You will not hurt the lion *with impunity*, will you ?
8. The disgraceful rascal insulted the lady *to-his-cost*.
9. Foolish boy, the sooner you finish your work the better. (say "*you could not anticipate finishing.*")
10. This wise poet unconsciously said many beautiful things.
11. If he had not happened to insult the executioner, he would have escaped.
12. Yes : the general could not be too quick in asking soldiers.

EXERCISE LXXXIII.

Idioms.—Continued.

1. When I woke I did not know where I happened to be.
2. Can anyone cease from eating and drinking with impunity ?
3. The soldier will come to catch the horses which escaped without his knowing it.
4. The cruel uncle has dishonoured, and keeps dishonoured, his brother's little children (ἀτιμάσας ἔχει).
5. As far as noise is concerned (τὸ κατὰ ψόφον εἶναι) there is no fear.
6. Will you dishonour, and keep dishonoured, the reverence owed to the gods ?
7. As far as money will be concerned, the journey will be very easy.
8. Flute-players are often *cléver*, and there are instances of those whose music has been very beautiful (ἔστιν ὤν).
9. Sometimes men are unconsciously rascals.
10. Those rascals spoke-the-truth without meaning it.
11. Did they really burn the temple of Hera with impunity ?
12. Yes, but they would not have escaped if the soldiers had been trusty.

EXERCISE LXXXIV.

Homonyms distinguished by accent.

1. The fair goddess is a *spectacle* to all men.
2. *Persuasion* says "I *persuade* the sons of Zeus."
3. *Thou-art one having-sent* few words *into* many hearts.
4. *Fate drives* the heart of men *by-force*.
5. The fat dog *having-drunk* the water pursued the sow with its young.
6. *By what way* did the divine son of Zeus go? *By some way*.
7. The good man is the *light* of men.
8. The long cable was bound *finely* round the ship.
9. The *divine* daughter-of-Tundareos saw Zeus.
10. O King (*ὦ βασις*) the army has gone *up* the river.
11. *Is not a prayer* to the gods good?
12. A contest leading men to death is to be avoided.

EXERCISE LXXXV.

Homonyms.—Continued.

1. The strong man's *cruel* shoulder had pushed the giant.
2. Does not the *soul* of this woman love *cold*? (Neut. Pl.)
3. Our little *houses at-home* are better than yours.
4. Does he *know* (*οἶδα*) that *these* (*οὗτοι*) horses are black.
5. An *abode* in heaven is the *sole* hope of the just.
6. The very tall *white poplar* grows by the river.
7. The *strength* of the beast's *head* is wonderful.
8. I am afraid that my *horses' stable* will not be ready.
9. Both *Queen* and *Realm* are dear to good sons of Fatherland.
10. The *brine* of the *salt* of the *sea* is *enough*.
11. Whither did the *flute-player* and the *farm-servant* go?
12. The *dome* of the great Temple is in fact *mud*.

FIRST STEPS TO

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

Miscellaneous.

- 1 This trusty slave has been sent to loose the same horses.
- 2 Is it true that those horses were sent by your brother?
- 3 If a triangle has two equal angles it is also isosceles.
- 4 We should have learned it if we had been commanded.
- 5 O executioner, do not strike my friend's head.
- 6 My dear boy, do not strike the table with your foot.
- 7 Cannot the weak with the aid of the gods fight with giants?
- 8 You will not fill your dining-room with flowers, will you?
- 9 She did not deny that she had done it.
- 10 That talkative boy cannot be prevented from sporting.
- 11 You won't hurt the horse will you? God forbid!
- 12 Why was Socrates killed in the prison?

EXERCISE LXXXVII.

Miscellaneous.— Continued.

1. We happened to be unconsciously nourishing a viper.
2. No one can nourish a viper with impunity.
3. The sooner the horses draw the chariot home the better.
4. We all fear that the noise of the thunder may frighten the children.
5. No one has or could paint the splendour of the sun.
6. Would you kindly lend your book to me? By all means.
7. It is said that he died on-the-fourth-day at-home.
8. By going to the sea the child has grown twice-as-big.
9. If the slave had not made a noise the snake would have kept-creeping into the dining-room.
10. I would not have given the money to anyone who asked it.
11. This tree is many times too big to be cut down by you.
12. Why in the world would you not give the same key to both?

SHORT NARRATIVES

FROM XENOPHON, PLUTARCH, ETC., TO BE
TURNED INTO GREEK.

I.

The Thirty Tyrants.

The thirty tyrants were elected to codify the ancient laws, but instead of doing [*Inf*] this, they constituted the Senate as seemed good to them, and sent after Lacedæmonian guards from Lusandros. Then they began to apprehend and kill all their private enemies. Thus Kritias and his party [*say* "those with him"] were called tyrants, and chose three thousand to share the government¹ with them.

These things happened in the year 404 B.C.

¹ τὰ πρῶτα.

II.

How the Thirty Tyrants disarmed the rest of the Citizens.

Afterwards the Thirty made a review of the citizens, and while they had gone to dinner, took away their arms, and piled them in the temple of Athena in the Akropolis. And now they were able to do what they liked, and they killed those having money in order that they might take their money away. And even Theramenes protested against these things, and said that they, acting thus, were worse than the informers. For the informers indeed did suffer the men from whom they took money to live, but the thirty killed them.

III.

The Death of Theramenes.

Theramenes was nicknamed "the buskin" because he tried to please both the oligarchy and the Demus, and the buskin as-we-all-know fits both the feet. The Thirty conspired against him, and calumniated him to the senators, and, when they convened the Senate, told bold young men to stand at the barriers having daggers under the arm-pit. Theramenes sprang to the Altar of Hestia in the Senate, but the Thirty sent "the eleven" to apprehend and kill him. He being dragged through the Agora declared what he was suffering with a loud voice. But he was compelled to drink the hemlock, and said, throwing away the dregs, ' "this for the noble Kritias!"

ἡ ἀποκοτταβίῃ τὸ λείπουμένον

IV.

*" Spirit of Freedom, when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train."*

CHILDE HAROLD.

Thrasuboulos, wishing to overthrow the Thirty, set out from Thebes with seventy of the Athenian exiles. He and his train seized Phule, a strong place, distant eighty furlongs from Athens, from which they could not be driven out by the (men) of Kritias. The Thirty were not able to shut-off the access of supplies, and soon the seventy, having become seven-hundred, falling on the soldiers of the Thirty at dawn, and killing more than a hundred and twenty of the hoplites, whom they took in their beds, gained-the-victory.

V.

How Agesilaos succeeded Agis on the throne of Sparta.

Agis having gone to Delphoi, fell-sick, and, being brought-back to Sparta, not long after died. The law ordered that a king's son, if there should happen to be a son, should reign; but, if not, a brother. Now Leotuchides alleged that he was the son of Agis, and he accordingly claimed to reign. But an oracle said "Beware the lame reign," and, the city thinking that Leotuchides was not the son of Agis, and that the reign of a king not (descended) from Herakles would be a lame reign, Agesilaos, the brother of Agis, was chosen king.

VI.

The Boy Alexander.

Alexander, the son of Philip King of the Macedonians, and Olumpias, being still a boy, did not rejoice on account of the victories of his father; and, complaining, used to say to the boys who-were brought-up-with-him (*participle*), "My father will leave nothing for *me*!" He was very nimble and swift-of-foot, and his father wished him to run the furlong at the Olympic Games,¹ but Alexander said, "Yes, if² I were going to have kings for competitors."³

Alexander was born in the 356th year B.C.

¹ An idiomatic double Accusative. Ὀλύμπια δραμεῖν στάδιον, "to run the Olympics—the Furlong."

² "Yes, if," εἴγε.

³ ἀνταγωνιστής.

VII.

L'Union fait la Force.

Plutarch tells the old story of the bundle of rods of a certain old man who, when he died, left eight sons. When about to die he called together his sons, and offered a bundle of javelins to each, saying "Break them in pieces." No one of the sons was able to do this, and then the old man pulled-out each javelin one by one,¹ and easily broke them all. Thus he taught them that standing together they would remain strong, but, parted asunder,² would be easily vanquished by their enemies.

¹ καθ' ἓν.² διαλυθεῖς.

VIII.

How Agathokles retorted on his enemies.

Agathokles, Lord of Sicily, was the son of a potter. Plutarch says that he was accustomed to lay earthen vessels beside golden ones, and, pointing them out to young men, to say "those I used to make formerly, but now through my diligence and courage, I make these." When once on a time he was besieging a certain town, soldiers reproached him from the walls, asking how he, a potter, could give his men their pay. Agathokles smiled and answered, "Taking this city." And he took the city, and sold the captives. He died in the 289th year B.C.

ἡ πόλις = κέρκεας, ἡ ἐραυραία
 ἀνεκράτητος. ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐραυραία

Lawry = Π, 206

IX.

Alexander's Generosity.

Alexander, the great King of the Macedonians, was asked by Perillos, one of his friends, to give a dowry to his daughters. Being commanded to take fifty talents, Perillos answered, "ten will be enough!"¹ "For thee," said Alexander, "enough to take, but for me not enough to give." And the king (*Gen. Abs.*) having once upon a time commanded his steward² to give Anaxarchos the philosopher as much as he might ask, the steward said, "But he asks a hundred talents!" "He is quite right,"³ said Alexander, "since he knows that he has a friend both able and willing to give him such an amount."

¹ ἱκανός.² διοικητής. Cf. "diocese"³ καλῶς ποιεῖ

X.

Memnon and the Mercenary.

In the war of Alexander against Dareios Kodomannos, king of the Persians, Memnon the general of Dareios, who defended Miletos against Alexander, once upon a time heard a certain mercenary in his army saying many calumnious and unseemly things about the King of the Macedonians. Memnon struck the soldier with his spear and said, "I keep you to fight Alexander, not to abuse him."

Alexander finished the war in the famous battle at Arbela on the river Lukos in the year 331 B.C.

XI.

Alexander at Miletos ; and his retort to Queen Ada.

When Alexander was at Miletos he saw many statues of Athletes who had conquered at the Olympic and Pythian games,¹ and asked, "When the barbarians were besieging your city, where were the bodies as big as that?"

Ada, Queen of the Karians, was always ambitious² to send to Alexander dainties and cakes carefully prepared by artists and cooks. But Alexander is said to have answered that he had two better cooks than hers, for his breakfast, a night march,³ for his dinner, a bad breakfast.⁴ Ada was sister of the Queen Artemisia, who built the Mausoleum at Halikarnassos.

¹ Ὀλύμπια καὶ Πύθια νικᾶν.

² φιλοτιμέσθαι.

³ νυκτοπορία.

⁴ ἀλιτρωσισία.

XII.

Alexander and Poros.

After the battle in which Alexander defeated Poros, he asked the King of the Indians, "How shall I treat¹ you?" Poros is said to have answered "Royally," and, Alexander asking him again, and wondering that he answered the same thing, to have said, "Everything is (included) in the (word) 'Royally'." So Alexander greatly wondering, and being pleased on account of the intelligence and bravery of Poros, gave him more territory than he had before.

¹ χράσθαι.

XIII.

Epameinondas before Mantinea.

Epameinondas had trained his men so well that no soldier flinched from¹ toil by day or night, nor stood aloof² from danger. Their supplies were scanty, but nevertheless they were all willing to obey. When at last Epameinondas ordered them to draw themselves up in battle array,³ they readily obeyed. Quickly the horsemen whiten their helmets; the Arkadian hoplites mark clubs upon their shields, as though they were Thebans; spears and swords are sharpened, and bucklers are burnished.

¹ ἀποκλινεῖν, with acc. ² ἀφίστασθαι, with gen.
³ Say, "as a battle about to be," gen. abs.

XIV.

Epameinondas after Mantinea.

Epameinondas gained-the-mastery where he charged, and all the enemy were put to flight. Yet when he fell his soldiers were prevented from making right use of the victory. The Phalanx of the enemy was fleeing before them, but the hoplites slew none, and are said not even to have advanced beyond the spot where the encounter¹ took place, for without their general, they could do nothing. The spear remained in the breast of Epameinondas, and the surgeons said that when it was removed he would die. He asked first, "Is my shield safe?" then, having seen it, "Have we conquered?" Then having learned-by-inquiry that Iolaidas and Daiphantos, whom he would make generals, were dead, he ordered the spear to² be drawn out. So, the blood gushing out, he died.

¹ σιμωλή.

XV.

Kuros the younger at Kounaxa.

In the rout even the six hundred of Kuros were scattered, and only the few called his "Table companions"¹ remained around him. And when Kuros saw his brother Artaxerxes, he could not restrain himself, but crying, "I see the man," charged at him. It is said by Ktesias the physician that Kuros wounded the king in the breast through his corslet. Kuros, however, was himself severely wounded by a certain man, with a javelin, under the eye, and died. Then his faithful friend Artapates sprang from his horse, and fell upon the body of his dead master, and, drawing the golden scimeter which he wore, like the noblest of the Persians, killed himself.

¹ *δυστοδάπεζοι.*

XVI.

The Battle of Kuzikos.

Alkibiades put-out-to-sea¹ for Kuzikos in heavy rain,² but soon it became fine-weather, and the sun shone out, and the sixty ships of Mindaros were seen exercising, away from the harbour, and cut-off³ from it. Then, the Peloponnesians fleeing to the land, and Alkibiades also disembarking, a battle on the land took place, in which Mindaros was killed. All the ships of the enemy, except of the Syracusans, were carried off by the Athenians to Prokonnesos, and those of the Syracusans were burnt by themselves. Xenophon preserves the very words of the letter, intercepted⁴ by the Athenians, in which, in the Spartan dialect, it was told to the Lacedæmonians that Mindaros was dead, the men starving, and that they were-at-a-loss⁵ what to do.

¹ *ἀνάγομαι.*

³ *ἀπολαμβάνω.*

⁵ *ἀπορέω.*

² *ὕοντος πολλῆς.*

⁴ *ἀλίσκομαι.*

XVII.

The Battle of Arginousai.

It is wonderful that at the Battle at the Arginousai the Athenians, who once used to sail better than the rest of the Hellenes, feared lest they should give the diekplois to their enemy, and so were drawn up two-deep.¹ The battle was during a long time uncertain, but, Kallikratidas being dead, the Peloponnesians fled. The shock of his ship ramming² was the cause of his falling into the sea and perishing [*Infinitive*]. The Athenians lost five and twenty ships, men and all,³ but the loss of the Peloponnesians was more than three-times-as-great.

¹ ἐπὶ δυοῖν.² ἐμβάλλω.³ αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι.

XVIII.

The Arginousai after the Battle.

After the battle at the Arginousai many men were left on the water-logged¹ ships, and there was a great storm and violent wind. And the sailors on these ships hoped that some would come to help them, but no one came. Afterwards a certain man, who said that he had been saved on a meal-tub, alleged that he had heard some of those perishing say to him, "If you are saved, go tell the Demos that we who have fought for our country bravely died, and the commanders would not save us."

¹ καταδεδυκυῖαι

XIX.

Kuros and Kroisos.

Kuros having conquered Kroisos, pitied him, and wondered at his wisdom. When the soldiers of Kuros were plundering all the wealth of Kroisos, Kroisos looked at them and asked Kuros if he might say what he thought. "Say on," said Kuros. "Whose," asked Kroisos, "is this treasure which your soldiers are laying waste?" "Yours," answered Kuros. "Not mine, but yours," said Kroisos. "It is mine no longer, it is now yours."

XX.

The end of Kuros the Great.

Herodotos says that the battle in which Tomuris, Queen of the Massagetai, conquered the Persians, was the mightiest of all the battles which (*ῥσαι*) ever took place among barbarians. First, standing-apart, they shot at one another; afterwards they fought with spears and daggers long time, and neither-side was willing to flee. In the end the Massagetai won, and Kuros himself was killed. Tomuris is said to have filled a skin with human blood, and to have plunged the head of Kuros into the skin, reviling his corpse. Kuros had reigned twenty-nine years, and he died in the 529th year B.C.

XXI

The Last Moments of Sokrates.

When it was announced that the day was come on which Sokrates must die, his friends went into his prison and found him just unbound, and Xanthippe holding his little child, and seated beside him. On seeing them Xanthippe cried aloud,¹ and said : " Now Sokrates, thou wilt address thy friends, and they thee for the last time." Then the philosopher asked Kriton to take her home, and some of Kriton's (men) led her away wailing and beating her breast. But Sokrates sate up upon his bed, rubbed his leg with his hand, and began to speak to his friends concerning pleasure and pain. For his fetters had caused pain in his leg, but now, being unbound, he felt pleasure.

¹ ἀνευφημῶ.

XXII

The Last Moments of Sokrates (continued.)

After their discourse Sokrates went into a chamber to bathe, and Kriton followed him. His other friends remained conversing with one another concerning what had been said, and showing how soon they must pass the rest of their lives like orphans deprived of a father. After Sokrates had bathed, his two little children were brought to him. In a short time he said to his children all that he wished, and then came out to his friends. The day was now far advanced, and the time was drawing near when he must drink the poison and die. So after his bath he came and sat down, and, uttering few more words, awaited the coming of the executioner.

XXIII.

The Last Moments of Sokrates (continued.)

When the gaoler in tears had bidden Sokrates farewell, saying that he knew that the very good man would not complain at being ordered to drink the poison, Sokrates ordered the cup to be brought, adding, in case the hemlock-seed were not already bruised, "Let the man bruise it." On his friends pointing out to him that the sun was not yet set, and reminding him how many in that prison put off the draught till the last moment, he said that he should only appear ridiculous¹ by putting off the end a little, as though he longed to live. So Kriton made a sign to the lad who stood hard by, and soon the man whose duty it was² to give the poison brought it bruised in a cup. "What must one do?" said Sokrates. "Walk about," said the man, "till you begin to feel your legs heavy, and then lie down."

¹ γέλωτα ὀφλήσειν.² ὁ μέλλων δώσειν.

XXIV.

The Last Moments of Sokrates (concluded.)

He took the cup without trembling or changing colour, and his face was kindly.¹ Looking earnestly² at the man he asked if it were lawful to pour a libation to any god? On hearing that they only bruised just the right quantity to drink,³ he put the cup to his mouth and drank it off. When he felt the weight in his legs he lay down with his face upwards, and first his feet and then his legs grew cold and stiff. The last words he uttered were, "O Kriton, I owe a cock to Asklepios. Pay it, and neglect not." On Kriton's asking him if he had anything else to say he made no answer, and soon his eyes became fixed. When Kriton saw this he closed his eyes. Such was the end of Sokrates.

¹ ἰαεω.² ταυρηδόν.³ ὅσον μέτριον πικρὸν

XXV.

Phullidas and Melon at Thebes.

Phullidas was secretary¹ to the Polemarchs, and together with Melon, who was one of the Theban exiles to Athens, he brought men having daggers into the city, where they passed the night in the house of a certain Charon. Phullidas had for some time promised to introduce to the Polemarchs some of the most honourable and lovely of the ladies of Thebes. The Polemarchs agreed very gladly, and while they were supping and waiting, Phullidas went out and fetched in Melon's men, three dressed up as ladies and the rest as maids.³ First he placed them in the steward's-room, and said that the ladies would not come in while the attendants were in the room. So the attendants having been dismissed, the conspirators came in and sate by the doomed men (say those about to die). In an instant they struck with their daggers, and Archias and Philippos were slain.

¹ γραμματεῖω. ² παρὰ with Dat. cf. *chez, apud*. ³ θεράπαινα.

XXVI.

Kleombrotos at Leuktra.

The cavalry had already engaged before Kleombrotos charged, and the Lacedæmonians in their flight fell on their own hoplites. It was at this moment that Kleombrotos fell wounded by a spear, and all the troops on the right wing, driven back by the multitude, gave way, while those on the left lost ground because they saw the retreat of the right. A trench happened to lie before their camp. This they crossed in their flight, and grounded arms in the very spot whence they had sallied forth. At first the Lacedæmonians thought that they might hinder the enemy from setting up a trophy, and wished to recover their dead by force. But in the end the great losses of the Lacedæmonians compelled them to confess themselves defeated, for a thousand of them lay dead on the field, and the Thebans set up a trophy, and gave up the dead under a truce.

XXVIL

Antiochos.

It is said that once upon a time Antiochos on a certain hunting-expedition wandered away from his friends and attendants and came, without being recognized, into the cottage of a poor man. At supper he turned the talk on himself, and asked what sort of a man the king was judged to be. "Oh," said his host, "in most things he is a good sort of man, but gives up affairs too much to vicious friends, while he goes a-hunting." Antiochos said nothing. Next morning his attendants found him, and as he stood discovered,¹ while his robe and diadem were being brought to him, "Ah!"² said the king, "from the day I first assumed you, I never heard the truth told about myself till yesterday."

¹ φανερός.² ἀλλὰ.

XXVIII.

Dion.

Dion the Syracusan expelled Dionusios from his tyranny, and became himself tyrant instead of Dionusios. Kallippos, one of his dearest friends, conspired against him, but he could not bear to bring him to trial.¹ "I had rather die," he said, "than live guarding myself against my friends as well as against my foes." He was however murdered in the 354th year B.C., and the Syracusans bewailed him and erected a monument to his memory.

¹ οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν ἐλέγξαι.

XXIX.

Herakleitos.

CHARIKLES—ECHEKRATES.

CH. Who was he who was called the *obscure* philosopher?
 ECH. Many, at least if the truth be spoken. CH. But was not Herakleitos styled "the obscure" and the "weeping?" ECH. Yes; and many absurd stories are related about him, as about many of the wise and good. CH. Will you not tell me these? ECH. No, by Zeus, I will not, but, if you will give heed, I will repeat to you some of his wit and true sayings. CH. Say on then. ECH. "All things are and are not at the same time." CH. If Herakleitos said this it is not to be wondered at that he was called obscure. ECH. Certainly not. What then do you say to this? "The birth of a man is the death of a soul." CH. It would not be too easy to understand these sayings. ECH. He also said "All things flow." CH. These are indeed deep sayings and such as not many could explain.

XXX.

Αἰδώς.

FATHER—SON.

SON. My dear father, hail; I am glad that I have met you.
 F. Hail thou too, son; what would'st thou? SON. Having now long considered all that has been written and said concerning those matters I wish to tell you what I think. F. And I would very readily hear. SON. Well then, there can be no doubt — F. Stay, child, hast thou also read the treatise of Charikles? SON. I had not in truth heard that he had written, but — F. Nor that of Echekrates? SON. No, but I am sure — F. To be sure concerning all things is not in the power even of the very wise, and I would remind you why Sokrates said that he was called the wisest of all men. SON. Pray say on. F. Because he alone knew that he knew nothing, while other men thought that they knew something. SON. And I thought that I knew all. F. Each year of your life will make you feel that you are more like Sokrates, at least in this, that you know less than you thought you did.

XXXI.

Marathon.

At last the Persians turned their backs and fled, and the Greeks followed, striking them down, to the water's edge, where the invaders were now hastily launching their galleys and seeking to embark and fly. "Bring fire," cried the Athenians, and began to lay hold of the ships. Here fell the brave Kallimachos, and other Athenians of note. Conspicuous among them was Kunaigeiros, the brother of Aischulos, who grasped the ornamental work on the stern of one of the galleys, and had his hand struck off by an axe. Seven galleys were captured, but the Persians succeeded in saving the rest, and pushed off from the fatal shore, abandoning all hope of future conquest. The number of the Persian dead is said to have been six thousand four hundred; of the Athenians a hundred and ninety-two.

XXXII.

Syracuse.

When once the tide was thus turned, the Syracusans passed rapidly from the extreme of panic to the extreme of vengeful daring, and with all their force fiercely assailed the embarrassed and receding Athenians. In vain did the officers of the latter strive to reform their line. Amid the din of the fight and the confusion of a night engagement, where many thousands of combatants were pent and whirled together in a narrow and uneven area, the necessary manœuvres were impracticable, and though many companies still fought on desperately wherever the moonlight showed them the semblance of a foe, they fought without concert, and sometimes assailed each other. At length the Syracusans drove the besiegers, with heavy slaughter, over the cliffs, which, scarce an hour before, they had scaled full of hope, and apparently certain of success.

Miscellaneous.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

1. Decline αἰδώς and φειδώ in the Singular.

Why have nouns of this class no Dual or Plural?

2. What are the contracted forms of the Genitive and Dative of χελιδών and ἀηδών?

3. Compare λάλος, ἄφθονος, μέσος, κενός.

4. Give the Greek for *twice, twice as big, twofold, on the second day.*

5. What form of Numeral, extant in Latin, is wanting in Greek?

6. Write in Greek *14th, 17 times, 20,000, 200.*

7. What are the Greek equivalents for *tal'is, qualis, tantus, quantus, quis, qui?*

8. Give the Feminine forms of Τρώς, θεράπων, θεός, αὐλητής, Κλιξ, θυμός, βασιλείς.

9. What forms of the Genitive do you find in Homer for Nouns in (a) ης and (b) ος?

10. Distinguish between ἦ, ἧ, ἦ, ῆ, ῆ, ῆ.

11. Resolve the Crases χῶ, θήμέρα, ἐγῆδα, μεντᾶν.

12 Give the Epic varieties of ἐγώ in all cases.

II.

1. What are the meanings of the terminations in *-άζω, -ίζω, -ύζω, -σκω, and -σείω*?
2. Compare *ἀκρατος, ἀφῆλιξ, στενός, εὐνους*.
3. Give the principal Tenses of *ἐσθίω, πίνω, ἵημι, πλέκω, βλαστάνω, τρίβω, μένω, δύνω, δάκνω, κάμνω, σκεδάννυμι*.
4. Derive the name "Aorist," and explain its use.
5. Distinguish *οἶος, οἶος, τοῖος, ποῖος, τηλίκος, ἡλίκος, πηλίκος, τηλικούτος, ποδαπός, τοιούτος, τοσοῦτος*, and decline *τοσοῦτος*.
6. What diphthongs are commonly *not* augmented?
7. Decline in the singular *ἡώς, κρέας, ἤχω, ὄρνις, θέμις, δάμαρ*, and in the plural *σῆτος, μάκαρ, τρεῖς, ναῦς*.
8. Give the Greek for *Je me suis levé. Qu'il soit*.
9. Mention the principal tenses in use of *χέω, πείθω, δράω, δάκνω, μιμνήσκω, ἐγείρω, βαίνω, πήγνυμι*.
10. Give the Greek for *Ich habe geliebt. Ich werde geliebt werden*.
11. Give an augmented tense of each of the following *εὐχομαι, ἔχω, αἰδέω, ἐγείλω, αὐξάνω, ὠθέω, δράω, ἐνοχλέω*.
12. Express *Il avait été aimé* by one Greek word, and distinguish between the kinds of language using *one* word and *many* words, for the expression of this idea.

III.

1. What tenses are used of *φράζω, κείμαι, πίνω, ἐσθίω, ἰκνέομαι, λαγχάνω, δάκνω, ὀλλυμι, ἔχω*?

2. Give the Greek for (a) thou wilt strike; (b) thou wilt strike thyself; (c) thou wilt be struck.

3. What cases do *ἀνά, πρό, ὑπέρ, κατά, μετά* govern?

4. Write out the cognate tenses of *τύψαι* and *σπάρω*.

5. How do you form the Future and 1st Aorist of Verbs in *-λω, -μω, -νω, -ρω*?

6. Distinguish between *Δία, δῖα, and διὰ*.

7. Decline *λιμήν, γάλα, μέλι, γραῦς, ἀνώγεα, ὄναρ, εὐδαίμων, εὐχαρίς, μέλας*.

8. What is the general rule as to the Augment in the case of words beginning with *ἐ* and *ἐν*? Can you give any exceptions?

9. Give the Perfect tenses of *ἐγείρω, δρύττω, φέρω, θνῆμι, ἐλέγχω*. What is the name of the reduplication here used?

10. What Greek terminations answer to the Latin *-urio, -sco, -to* and *-itō*?

11. Compare *αἰδοῖος, πικρός, πολύς, πέπων, ἡδύς, εὐτύχης, ἐχυρός, βραδύς*; and the adverbs *δγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, ἐκάς, σιφῶς, σαφῶς, ἄνω, κάτω*.

12. Give the chief distinguishing peculiarities of the (a) Ionic, (b) Doric, and (c) Attic dialects.

IV.

1. Give the Futures, Perfects, and Aorists in use of *ἔχω*, *πυνθανομαι*, *τοεφω*, *τρέχω*, *τυγχάνω*, *οἶχομαι*, *γίγνομαι*, *πέμπω*.

2. Decline *νῆς* in all Numbers.

3. Parse *ἀποσταλείς*, *δράσειεν*, *εἶσα*, *κταμένοιο*, *γεγώς*, *τρώσω*, *ἔτυχον*, *βέβαμεν*, *ἔπαθον*, *εἶμαι*.

4. Translate into English *οὐ μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο*, and make a sentence using the first two words of the above in the reverse order.

5. Give the Aorist, Perfect, and Future tenses, in all voices in which they are used, of *ἐλαύνω*, *ρέω*, *ἄγω*, *θρώσκω*, *ὠθέω*, *γαμέω*, *αὔξάνω*, *εὕρισκω*, *ἔλλυμι*, *λαγχάνω*.

6. Distinguish between *οὖν* and *οἷν*, and *πάσα* and *παρά*.

7. Correct or defend the following :—

(α) *γράφω ταῦτα ἵνα εἰδείητε.*

(β) *ἔγραψα ταῦτα ἵνα εἰδείητε.*

8. Give all the instances you know of 1st Aorists in *κα*.

9. Write the Greek for : *ter*, *tertius*, *tertio die*, *bene*, *pejus*, *quod*, *quid*, and *quondam*.

10. Derive : *page*, *parallel*, *idiot*, *hypæthral*, *technical*.

11. Distinguish between *οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο*, and *μὴ γένοιτο*.

12. Explain, with examples, *Æolic* Aorist, and *Attic* Reduplication.

V.

1. State :—

(a) Infinitive 2nd Aorist of ἀλίσκομαι, ἔρχομαι, φαίνω, ἀμάρτανω, φέρω, βαίνω.

(b) 3rd pers. plur. Imperf. of ἵστημι, δίδωμι, ἐάω, δηλόω, ᾤδω, ᾠθέω.

(c) 1st pers. sing. Perf. of ἐγείρω, πλήσσω, ῥήγνυμι, ἔρχομαι, γίγνομαι.

2. Conjugate Pres. and Imperf. of εἶμι, εἰμί, φημί, ἴημι, χρυσόω.

3. What is signified by the endings of Substantives in -της, -τηρ, -τωρ, -σις, -μα? Give examples.

4. Derive κυνέη, ἀτάλαντος, ἀτμητος, ἀπελεύθερος, ὁμαιμος, αἰχμάλωτος, γοργωπός, γοῦν.

5. Write the Greek for "quarto die mortuus est;" "centies locutus est;" "duplo majus corpus."

6. What are the feminines of Κρής, Λίβυς, Λάκων, Ἑλλην, ποιητής, ἀναξ, δεσπότης?

7. Distinguish between σύν and σὺν : ξνι and ἐνί.

8. Decline εἷς, τρεῖς, πέλεκυς, ὕδωρ, δόρυ, τάλας, θάλασσα, ὄρνις.

9. Write down the stem of each of the following Present forms: τίκτω, πείθω, τρώγω, φαίνω, εὐρίσκω.

10. Give the degrees of comparison of μάλα, μέλας, μέγας, βῆδιος, μακρός, εὐδαιμων, ταχὺς.

11. Give instances of words changing ε into ει in the augmented tenses.

12. Distinguish between an *analytic* and a *synthetic* language.

VI.

1. Explain the word "deponent." Give the Futures, Aorists, and Perfects which are in use of *δέρκομαι, μαίνομαι, χράομαι, πέτομαι, πυνθάνομαι*.

2. What Latin terminations correspond with Greek verbals in *τός*, and *τέος*?

3. What cases are governed by *ψαύω, ακούω*?

4. Distinguish between *κόσις* and *κοῖμα*, and give instances of similar differences.

5. Decline *δνωγεων, τεῖχος, λεώς, ἔρω, γάλα, ναῦς*.

6. What prepositions are not elided in composition? What is joined by crasis with the *ε* of the augment?

7. How do you compare Adjectives with short penultimates? Compare *εὐδαίμων, φίλος, ἴδιος, πολὺς, αἰσχυρός, ἡδύς, ταχύς, δλίγος*. How are Adverbs compared? Compare *σαφῶς, αἰσχυρῶς, ἀγχοῦ, ἑγγύς*.

8. What form would you find in Xenophon for *ἑσσί, ἔμμενα, ἦα, ἔσσονται*?

9. What is the special meaning of Verbs in *-άω, -ιάω, -σειω, -σκω, -ίζω, -εύω*? Mention some corresponding terminations in Latin.

10. Distinguish between *εἶς, εἷς, εἴς*, and *εἰς*.

11. Give the principal tenses (mentioning any dialect or other variations you remember) of *φέρω, ἰκνέομαι, δασθάνω, ἐσθιω, δλλυμι, μένω, ἀγνιμι, κεράννυμι, εἰμί, εἶμι, ὀφείλω*.

12. State some of the advantages of the Greek language over the Latin.

vii.

1. Give the Futures and Aorists of κλαίω, λαγχάνω, ἀρέσκω,
μυθήσχω, οἶχομαι, πυνθάνομαι, ἴημι, φθάνω.
2. What is the Future of τελέω? Give instances of analogous formations.
3. Give the Comparative and Superlative degrees of μέγας, ταχύς, ῥάδιος.
4. Distinguish { πρὸς τούτων
πρὸς τοῦτοις
πρὸς ταῦτα.
5. What is the force of the termination in λιθάδης, λίθινος, πολεμικός, θεοειδής?
6. What Ionic forms are found *for ῥάδιος, ἐαυτόν, νόσος, ναῦς, ξένος?
7. Give the derivation of μηχανοβράφος, χθονοστιβής, πανουργία, σταθμός, ἀκήρατος.
8. What was the shape of the Digamma? Give instances of Greek and Latin words which exemplify its use.
9. Give the Fut. Aor. and Perf. of βρέχω, φράζω, πράσσω, σβέννυμι, ὠθέω, τρέπω, τρέφω, δυκέω, σπένδω.
10. Compare αγαθός in as many ways as you can.
11. Decline εὔνους, δύο, οὗ.
12. Distinguish between δῶ and δέϛ; ποῦ, ποι, πῶς, πως, ἵτι, πότε, ποτέ.

VIII.

1. Derive αὐθάδης, δόμος, ἀργία, ἐξαντλέω, ἄπλαστος, πλημμελής.

2. Distinguish $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐπ' ἐμοῦ} \\ \text{ἐπ' ἐμοῖ} \end{array} \right.$ and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{διὰ σοῦ} \\ \text{διὰ σε.} \end{array} \right.$

3. Give the Perfects in use of ἀλίσκουαι, ἰκνέομαι, θάλλω, καλέω, κτείνω, δράω.

4. From what Nominatives are derived γάλακτος, ὀδοῦσι, φῶρα, πίτυσι, χοῦν, πόρτιν, κτεσί?

5. Decline βασιλεὺς, κῆδος, χόρις, γόνυ.

6. Distinguish between αὐτός and ὁ αὐτός, οἶος and οἶός τε, εἶς, εἰς, εἴς, εἰς.

7. Parse εἶων, εἴλιξα, ἔσκει, ἔσχε.

8. What cases follow ψαύω, μάχομαι, τυγχάνω, αἰσθάνομαι, χαίρω, χρήζω?

9. Give a list of (a) Proclitics, and (b) Enclitics, and explain the meaning of those words.

10. Give the Comparative and Superlative of ἀληθής, μικρός, σφαλερός, αἰσχροός.

11. Write the Greek for "ducenti bis cucurrerunt;" "vous mangeâtes;" "Ich werde trinken."

12. Give the Perfect Active of σπείρω, νέμω, ἀποστέλλω, ὀρύττω

IX.

1. Distinguish $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{παρὰ τούτων} \\ \text{παρὰ ταῦτα} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὑπὲρ τούτων} \\ \text{ὑπὲρ ταῦτα} \end{array} \right\}$

2. Distinguish between *ἔρβω*, *ἔρέω*, *ἔρομαι*, and *ἔράω*.

3. What moods follow Primary and Historical Tenses respectively in Final sentences? Have you ever observed violations of this Rule?

4. What cases do the following Verbs govern?—*χράομαι*, *πείθομαι*, *ἐπιθυμέω*, *ἔσομαι*, *ἄπτομαι*, *μέμφομαι*.

5. What verbs take (i.) a double Augment; (ii.) Reduplication as well as Augment?

6. Parse *ἀπηλλάγην*, *σφαγήναι*, *συγκέκραμαι*.

7. Give the English of *ἄρα*, *ἀρά*, *ἄρα*, and *ἀρᾷ*.

8. Distinguish between *γῆρυσ*, *γῆρας*, *γέρας*; *φράζω*, *φράσσω*; *πέμπω*, *πεμπομαι*; *πορεύω*, *πορεύομαι*.

9. Give examples (a) Accusative of Respect (b) Cognate Accusative (c) Ethic Dative, (d) Conditional Sentence. Explain the terms here employed.

10. What cases of the person and thing do these Verbs govern—*κατηγορεῖν*, *ἀφαιρεῖν*, *κρύπτειν*?

11. What are the genders of *κέλευθος*, *πλήθος*, *ἱλπίς*, *οὖς*, *νοῦς*?

12. Parse *ἄραντες*, *μεθες*, *ἐξηράνθη*, *ἀνάλωται*.

X.

1. Parse ἐφειστάναι, προσοιστεος, ἐκτέτηκα, δειδίμεν, ἄφετε, τιθείμεν, πτέσθαι.

2. Distinguish between ἄλλα and ἀλλά.

3. Derive γεωργός, πεπρωμένη, ἀλήθεια, ἄκλαυστος.

4. Distinguish between ἀναβαίνω, διαβαίνω, μεταβαίνω, παραβαίνω, προβαίνω.

5. What kind of Numeral is wanting in Greek? Have you met with any phrase designed to supply this want?

6. What are the Attic equivalents of θώυμα, ζή, ἔβωσα, αἶα, βάλλεμεν?

7. Derive priest, prophet, crater, heliotrope, Philip, Stephen.

8. Distinguish between ἔλουσα and ἐλοῦσα; κατακτάς and κατέκτας; ἐπιστασο and ἐφίστασο; σοφὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ and ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ.

9. Contract ζάουσι, πεινάειν, κάλεε, δουλόητον, τολμάειν, ἐπολέμοον.

10. Explain the difference of the following:—

εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖς, ἁμαρτάνεις
ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇς, ἁμαρτάνεις.

11. Decline throughout πειθῶ, θυγάτηρ, ὕς.

12. What do you know of the digamma, koppa, sampi, and stigma?

XI.

1. Parse *ἤτιώντο, δραρυίας, σφαγήναι, ἐνεμας, ᾤφθησαν*.
2. Compound *σύν* and *βάλλω*, *ἀπό* and *ἴημι*, *περί* and *ἔχω*, *καί* and *θῶς*.
3. Write in full : Pres. Subj. of *τιμάω* ; Pres. Opt. Med. of *δουλόω* ; Imp. Ind. Med. of *ἴημι* ; and Plup. of *οἶδα*.
4. Give, with illustrations, the different meanings of *μετά* in composition.
5. What is the rule for the accentuation of the compounds of *γέλως*, *ἔρος*, *κέρας* ? Give instances.
6. Explain the meaning of the suffixes *-δε*, *-τηρ*, *-θεν*, *-ίδης*, *-πλάσιος*.
7. Write the Attic equivalents of the following Epic words : *φάανθεν*, *ἰδυῖα*, *εἰλήλουθμεν*, *θάρσος*, *κάππεσε*.
8. Derive : pigmy, ecstasy, chrysanthemum, pantomime, cephalopod, rheumatism.
9. Give the Greek for : mille, millesimus, vicies, sexcenti, quater.
10. State the principal tenses of *κάμνω*, *ώθέω*, *ὀφλισκανω*, *χέω*, *βλώσκει*.
11. Translate into Greek : *quidam fecit, ipse fecit, alius fecit, alter fecit, idem fecit, quisque fecit*.
12. Compare *ἔξω*, *πλησίον*, *αληθῶς*, *ῥάδιος*, *ἐχθρός*.

XII.

1. Give the Future, 1st Aor., 2nd Aor. Perf. Active of the Verbs λαγχάνω, πάσχω, ἔχω, φέρω, ἐλαύνω, γίγνομαι.
2. Distinguish between μορή and μόνη; ἀνα and ἀνα.
3. Conjugate the Present tense of εἶμι and τιμάω.
4. Give examples of Adverbs in -δα, -δον, -δην.
5. Compare καλός, φίλος, πολυς, μακαρ, μέλας, πέπων.
6. Derive κασιγνητος, δμαιομος, εὐθυναί, ληστής, μαιφόρος. νηλεής.
7. Conjugate in its contracted form the Future of ἐλαύνω.
8. Give the principal tenses in use of the Verbs κτείνω, καμνω, ἱλαύνω, ὀλλυμι, τυγχάνω, τρέπω.
9. What are the Futures of θέω, νεω, δέω? Give instances of others like them.
10. Give the Futures in use of δάκνω, πίνω, θιγγάνω, καίω, πλεω, δυνυμι, σφάζω.
11. Which tenses of ἵστημι have a transitive, and which an intransitive sense? Mention any other Verbs with the like peculiarity.
12. How many cases does ἀνά govern?

APPENDIX I.

GREEK TREE.

First Fut. Pass.

ΤΤφ-θήσονται.

Plup. Pass. First Aor. Pass. Paulo Post Fut.
 ἐ-τε-ΤΤ'μ-μην. ἐ-ΤΤ'φ-θην. τε-ΤΤ'ψ-ομαι.

Pluperf. Act. Perf. Pass. First Aor. Mid.
 ἐ-τε-ΤΤ'φ-ειν. τέ-ΤΤμ-μαι. ἐ-ΤΤψ-δμην.

Fut. Mid. Perf. Act. First Aor. Act.
 ΤΤ'ψο-υαι. τέ-ΤΤφ-α. ἔ-ΤΤψ-α.

Fut. Act.
 ΤΤ'ψω.

Imperf. Mid. and Pass.
 ἐ-ΤΤΠτ-δμην.

Imperf. Act.
 ἔ-ΤΤΠτ-ον.

Present Mid. and Pass.
 ΤΤ'Πτ-ομαι.

Present Act.
 ΤΤ'Πτ-ω.

Second Aor. Mid. Second Fut. Pass.
 ἐ-ΤΤΠ-δμην ΤΤΠ-ίσομαι.

Second Aor. Act.—Second Aor. Pass.
 ἐ-ΤΤΠ-ον. ἐ-ΤΤΠ-ην.

Plup. Mid.
 ἐ-τε-ΤΤ'Π-ειν.

Perf. Mid.
 τέ-ΤΤΠ-α.

ΤΤΠ.

APPENDIX II.

ELISION, CONTRACTION, Etc.

SYNALŒPHA Melting to- gether of Vowels.	(1) ECTHLIPSIS or Elision.	{ 'Αφ' οὐ, pro 'Απὸ οὐ. N.B.—Τί, ὅτι, περί are never elided in Attic.
	(2) CRASIS.	{ <i>Crasis Proper.</i> Κἄκ, pro καὶ ἐκ. <i>Prodelision.</i> Ἦ γὰρ, pro ἡ ἐγὰρ <i>Synizesis.</i> Θεός pronounced as a monosyllable.
	(3) SYNÆRESIS or Contraction.	{ αη = α. οη = ω. αε = α. οει = οι. αοι = ω. αη = α. οη = οι
REMOVAL of syllables and consonants.	(1)	APOCOPE = cutting away the end. Δω, pro δῶμα.
	(2)	SYNCOPE = internal cutting. Ἦλθον, pro ἦλυθον.
	(3)	APHÆRESIS = beheading. Εἶβω, pro λείβω.
	(4)	METATHESIS = transposition. Ἦδραθον pro ἔδραθον.

APPENDIX III.

SCHEME OF GREEK PARSING.

Parse : βασιλεὺς καλὸς φιλεῖ.

- βασιλεὺς { (1) Sub. Masc. Sing. Nom. Subj. to φιλεῖ
 (2) Fr. βασιλεὺς, gen. -έως. = *A king*, Cp. *Basilica*, *Basil*.
 (3) βασιλεὺς, -εῦ, -έα, -έως, -εῖ, -εῖς, -έας, -έων, -εῦσι, -έε, -έοιν.

- καλὸς { (1) N. Adj. Masc. Sing. Nom. agreeing with βασιλεὺς.
 (2) Fr. καλὸς, -ή, -όν, -οῦ, ἡς, -οῦ. = *Good*, Cp. *Caligraphy*, *Kalydore*.
 (3) Καλὸς, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.

- φιλεῖ { (1) V. Act. Ind. Pres. Sing. 3rd agreeing with Nom. βασιλεὺς.
 (2) Fr. φιλέω, -ῶ, -ήσω, = *Loves*, Cp. *Philanthropy*, *Theophilus*.
 (3) φιλ-έω -ῶ, -έεις -εῖς, -έει -εἶ. (Cognate Tenses)

APPENDIX IV

Table of Changes of Greek Letters in Latin and English Derivatives

I.

Vowels.

α	}	remain unchanged	{	Ἐκκλησιαστικός	= Ecclesiastic.
ε				Ἴωνικός	= Ionic.
η					
ι					
ο					
ω					
υ	= y			ῥυθμός	= Rhythm.

II.

Diphthongs.

αι	{	æ or ai	{	Αἰσθητικός	= Æsthetic.
αυ		au before a consonant av before a vowel.		Αὐτοκράτης	= Autocrat.
ει	{	i or e.		Ἀγαυή	= Agave.
ευ		= eu before a consnt. ev before a vowel.		Εἰδύλλιον	= Idyll.
οι	{	œ		Μήδεια	= Medea.
ου		u		Εὐριπος	= Euripus.
υι	{	œ or o.		Εὐαγγελιστής	= Evangelist.
				Ὀνοματοποιία	= Onomatopœa.
			{	Σίλουρος	= Silurus.
				Τραγῳδός	= Tragoedus.
			{	Προσφῳδία	= Prosody.

III.

Consonants.

κ	{	c	{	Κλινικός	= Clinical.
γγ		ng		Ἄγγελος	= Angel.
γκ		= nc		Ἐγκλιτικός	= Enclitic.
γχ		nch		Ἀγχίσης	= Anchisea.
γξ		nx		Λάρυγξ	= Larynx.

APPENDIX V.

GRIMM'S LAW.

Three-fold division of sounds into **ASPIRATE**, **FLAT**, and **SHARP**

Names.	Aspirate.	Flat or Soft.	Sharp or Hard.
Labial . . .	f	b	p
Dental . . .	th	d	t
Guttural . .	h	g	k (c)

Indo-European are divided into three groups :

I. Classical (Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, &c.)

II. Low-German (English, &c.)

III. High-German.

(1) Grimm's Law shows us that an aspirate in I. the Classical Languages is represented by a flat in II. Low-German, and by a sharp in III. High-German.

(2) A Flat mute in I. corresponds to a sharp in II. and an aspirate in III.

(3) A Sharp consonant in I. corresponds to an aspirate in II. and a flat in III.

I.	Classical	ASPIRATE	FLAT	SHARP
II.	Low German	FLAT	SHARP	ASPIRATE
III.	High German	SHARP	ASPIRATE	FLAT

FIRST STEPS TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

If it be remembered that Soft = Flat, and Hard = Sharp, the whole of Grimm's law can be remembered by the mnemonic word **ASH**, with its varying forms **SHA** or **HAS**, according to the sound which is to come first.

Mnemonic ASH.	CLASSICAL.	LOW GERMAN.	O. H. GERMAN.
	ASPIRATE.	SOFT OR FLAT.	HARD OR SHARP.
Labials . .	<i>f</i> RATER.	<i>ð</i> BROTHER.	<i>þ</i> RUDDER
Dentals . .	<i>θ</i> ΥΓÁΤΗΡ	<i>d</i> AUGHTER	<i>z</i> OHTAR Ger. TOCHTER
Gutturals . .	<i>χ</i> ΗΝ, anser (= hanser)	<i>g</i> OOSE	<i>k</i> ANS

Mnemonic SHA.	CLASSICAL.	LOW GERMAN.	O. H. GERMAN.
	SOFT OR FLAT.	HARD OR SHARP.	ASPIRATE.
Labials . .	<i>κ</i> ΑΝΝΑΒΙΣ	<i>h</i> EMPH	<i>h</i> ANA ^f (Ger. HAN ^f)
Dentals . .	<i>d</i> OMARR, <i>d</i> UO	<i>t</i> AME, <i>t</i> WO	<i>z</i> EMAN, <i>z</i> VEI (Ger. ZWEI)
Gutturals . .	<i>g</i> EO, <i>g</i> ENU	O.E. <i>ic</i> , <i>k</i> NEE	<i>ih</i> (Ger. <i>ich</i>)

Mnemonic HAS.	CLASSICAL.	LOW GERMAN.	O. H. GERMAN.
	HARD OR SHARP.	ASPIRATE.	SOFT OR FLAT.
Labials . .	<i>p</i> ATER	<i>f</i> ATHER	<i>v</i> ATAR (Ger. <i>v</i> ATER)
Dentals . .	<i>t</i> U, <i>t</i> RES	<i>th</i> OU, <i>th</i> REE	<i>d</i> U, <i>d</i> RI (Ger. <i>d</i> REI)
Gutturals . .	<i>s</i> OCER <i>o</i> CTO <i>c</i> APUT	<i>s</i> WEOR(= <i>s</i> WEO ^h r) <i>e</i> ighT (O.E. <i>h</i> EAFOÐ) <i>h</i> EAD	Ger. <i>s</i> CHWAGER Ger. <i>a</i> chT (integ.) <i>k</i> OUFIT (Ger. <i>k</i> AUPT)

VOCABULARY.

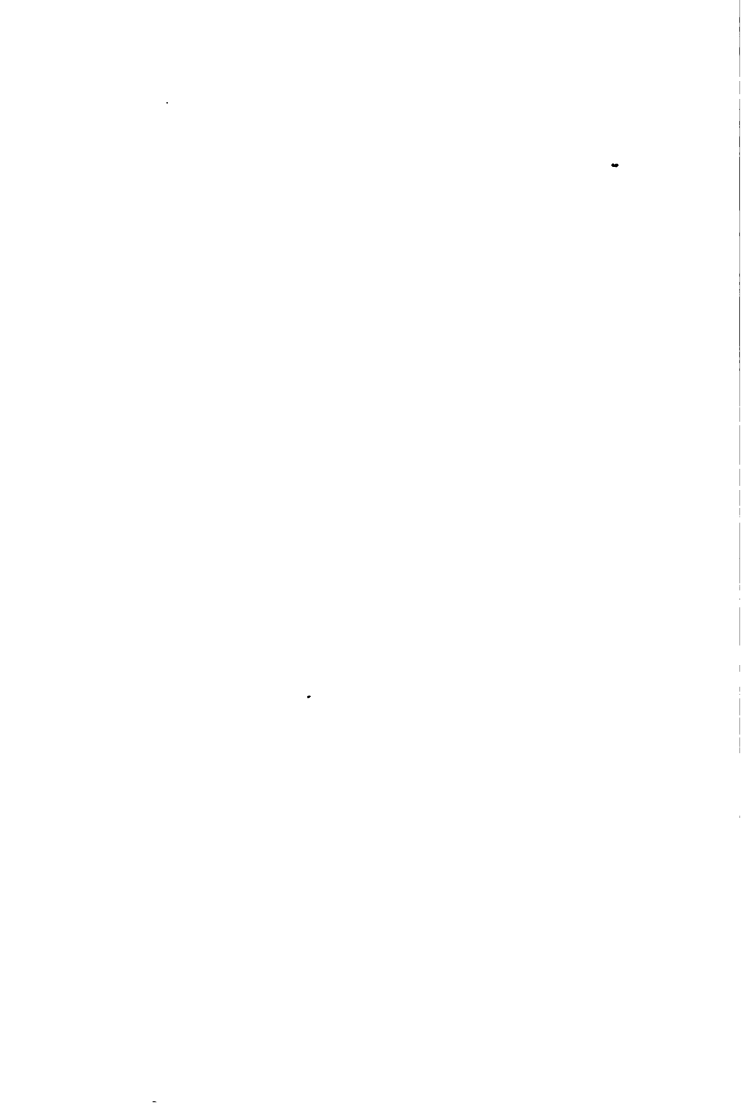
N.B.—In the following Vocabulary illustrations of the foregoing Grimm's Law are indicated by the letter G. The importance of a knowledge of this Law lies in the fact that :

(1) It prevents etymological *guess-work*. e.g. Guess *care*, to be connected with *cura*, and you are wrong. *Care* is really akin to *Gravis*.

(2) It helps to show original Aryan roots. e.g. *Caput* shows that *head* has lost an f. The O.E. is *heafol*, the Dutch *hoofd*, and the German *haupt*.

(3) It helps to show the original meaning of words that have changed their sense. e.g. to *brook*, i.e. to put-up-with, is akin to *fruor*, *fructus*, of which the root is *frug*, to enjoy. The O.E. *brucan* = eat, enjoy, stomach, brook, endure.

(4) Bear in mind, however, that it does not hold good in words adopted *directly* into English from Greek and Latin ; e.g. while *Πατήρ* appears as *Father*, we have also *Patriot* : while *Caput* appears as *He(f)ad*, we have also *Capital*.



VOCABULARY

Of words used in the Exercises on pages 1 to 42.

A

Absence-of, In-the	ἄνευ. Gen.
Admire (I)	θαυμάζω (cf. Thaumaturge.)
Afar	τῆλε (cf. Tele-graph).
Afford (I)	παρέχω, ξω
Afraid (am)	φοβέομαι.
Again	πάλιν (cf. Palin-ode).
Age	αἰών, ὤνος, ὅ (cf. Ævum). Ep. Ion. ἡ.
Aged	γεραῖός, ἄ, ὄν.
Aid (I)	βοηθέω.
Aid (s)	βοήθεια, ἡ.
Air	ἀήρ, ἀέρος, ἡ (Att. δ).
All	πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.
Ally	σύμμαχος, -ον.
Alongside	παρά (cf. Par-allel).
Always	δέι.
Ambassador	{ πρεσβευτής (πρεσβεύω) [distinguish πρεσβύτης ... senex]
Ambush	λόχος, ὁ.
Ancient	παλαιός, ἄ, ὄν. The ancients οἱ πάλαι.
Angle	γωνία, ἡ (cf. Octa-gon, Coigne G).
Angry (am)	ὀργίζομαι, ὀργιῶμαι.
Anticipate (I)	φθάνω, φθίσομαι.
Apostle	ἀπόστολος, ὁ.
Appear (I)	φαίνομαι, φανοῦμαι (cf. Phan-tom).
Apple	μήλον, οὐ, τό.
Archer	τοξότης, ὁ.
Army	στρατιά, ἡ (cf. Strategy).
Arrange (I)	τάσσω, ξω. (cf. Tactics).
Arrows, or bow and arrows	{ τόξα (pl. of τόξον ... δου. cf. Toxo phillite). Sing. διστός, ὁ.
Art	τέχνη, ἡ.
Artist	τεχνίτης, ου, ὁ (τέχνη, cf. Technical)

Ask (I)	αἰτέω, ἦσω.
Ass	ὄνος, ὅ, and ἡ.
Assist	vide <i>aïd.</i>
Attack (I)	προσβάλλω, βαλῶ.
Avoid (I)	φεύγω, φεύξομαι.
Aware of (am)	αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι (cf. <i>Æsthetic</i>).
Axe	πέλεκυς, εὠς. ὅ. ἀξίνη, ἡ. (cf. <i>Ascia</i>).

B

Baby	vide child (little).
Bad	κακός, ἡ, ον.
Bake (I)	πέπτω, ψω, (cf. <i>Dys-peptic</i>).
Baker	{ ἄρτοπῳλῆς, ὁ (ἄρτος πωλέομαι) fem. ἄρτοπῳλῆς, ἰδός.
Barbarian	βάρβαρος, ον.
Barbarian... behave-like- a...(I)	{ βαρβαρίζω.
Bare	γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. <i>Gymnastic</i>).
Base	αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὄν.
Basket	κάνεον, cont. οὖν.
Battle	μάχη, ἡ (cf. <i>Logo-machy</i>).
Beach	ἄκτῃ, ἡ (ἄγνυμι).
Beast	θήρ, ὁ (cf. <i>Deer</i> , Germ. <i>Thier</i> G).
Beat (I)	κόπτω, ψω.
Beautiful	καλός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. <i>Cali-graphy</i>).
Beauty	κάλλος, τό.
Become (I)	γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι (cf. <i>Genesis</i>).
Bee	μέλισσα, ἡ (μέλι cf. <i>Mel</i> Fr. <i>Miel</i>).
Befal	τύγχανω, τέυξομαι.
Beg (I)	ἰκετεύω.
Beloved	ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν.
Benefit (I)	ὠφελέω, ἦσω. [Germ. <i>Erbe</i>].
Bereft	ὀρφανός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. <i>Orphan</i> , <i>Orbus</i> ,
Bind (I)	δέω, ἦσω (cf. <i>δέω</i> zie G).
Bird	ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὁ and ἡ (cf. <i>Ornitho-logy</i>).
Bird (little)	ὀρνίθιον, τό.
Birdcatcher	ὀρνιθοθήρας, ον, ὁ (θηράω).
Bite (I)	{ δάκνω, δήξομαι (cf. <i>δάκνω</i> Germ. <i>Zahn</i> = <i>Tooth</i> , G.)
Black	μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.
Blacken (I)	μελαίνω (cf. <i>Melan-choly</i>).
Blessed	μάκαρ, ὁ. [tho-logy].
Bloom	ἄνθος, εὠς, τό. Vt. ἀνθέω (cf. <i>An</i>).
Blot out (I)	ἐξαλείφω, ψω. (α-λίπος = <i>Grease</i>).

Blow	πληγή, ἡ (cf. Plaga, Plague).
Blue	γλαυκός, ἡ, όν.
Board	τράπεζα, ἡ (cf. Trapezium).
Boat	σκάφη, ἡ.
Body	σῶμα, ατος, τό.
Bolt	γόμφος, ό. of thunder, κεραυνός, ό.
Bone	όστέον, cont. όστούν, το (cf. Osteo-logy).
Book	βίβλος, ἡ (cf. Bible).
Booty	λεία, ἡ.
Borrow (I)	δανείζομαι.
Bough	κλάδος, ό.
Bow	τόξον, τό.
Boy	παῖς, παιδός, ό (cf. Pæd-agogue).
Boy, little	παιδίον, τό (cf. Ital. <i>raggio</i> , Page).
Bread	ἄρτος, ό.
Break (I)	ἀγνυμι, ἄξω. ρήγνυμι. (cf. Wreck,
Bring (I)	ἄγω, ἄξω. [Frango].
Bring-forth (I)	τίκτω, τέξομαι.
Broad	εὐρύς, εὐρεία, εὐρύ.
Brother	ἀδελφός, ό (cf. "Adelphi").
Build (I)	οἰκοδομέω, ἤσω.
Bunch-of-grapes	βότρυς, υος, ό.
Buskin	κόθορνος, ό.
Burn (I)	{ καίω, καύσω (cf. Caustic, Portug. <i>calma</i> = heat of the day).
Burn-out (I)	ἐκκαίω.
Rut	ἄλλᾶ. Distinguish ἄλλα other things.

C

Cable	κάλως, ό.
Call (I)	καλέω, καλέσω (cf. Kalendæ).
Calm	εἴδιος, ον.
Camp	στρατόπεδον, τό.
Can (I)	δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι (cf. Dynamics).
Cast (I)	βάλλω, βαλῶ.
Cast around (I)	ἀμφι-βάλλω.
Cat	αἴλουρος, ό and ἡ.
Catch-hold-of, Catch, (I)	αἰρέω, ἤσω.
Cease, (I)	παύομαι.
Chair	ἔδρα, ἡ (cf. Cath-edra).
Change (I)	ἀλλάσσω, ξω.
Chariot	αρμα, ατος, τό.

Chastise (I)	κολάζω, ἀσσομαι.
Cheap	εὐτελής, ἐς (εὖ-τέλος)
Chest	κίστη, ἡ (cf. κίστη chest G).
Chief	πρῶτος, η, ον.
Child	τέκνον, τό.
Child, little	τεκνίδιον, τό.
Choose (I)	αἰρέομαι.
Cilician	Κίλιξ, ικος, δ. Fem. Κίλισσα, ἡ.
Citizen	πολίτης, ου, δ (cf. Politics).
City	πέλις, εως, ἡ.
Claw	ὄνυξ, υχος, δ (cf. Onyx).
Clever	σόφος, η, ον (cf. Sophist).
Cloak	χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ.
Clothe (I)	ἀμφι-έννυμι, σμφιέσω.
Cloud	νεφέλη, ἡ (cf. Lat. Nebula).
Coat	χιτών, ὦνος, δ.
Cold, s.	ψυχρός, εος, τὰ.
Cold, ad.	ψυχρός, ἄ, ὄν.
Command	ἀρχή, ἡ.
Command (I)	κελεύω. ἄνωγα.
Common	κοινός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. Coeno-bite).
Come (I)	ἔρχομαι, ἐλείσομαι. am come ἦκω.
Come down (I)	κατ-έρχομαι.
Condemn (I)	κρίνω, κρινῶ.
Condition, On this	Express by ἐπί with proper case.
Conquer (I)	νικάω, ἦσω (cf. Andro-nicus).
Consider (I)	σκέπτομαι, σκέψομαι.
Constant	βέβαιος, α, ον.
Corpse	νέκυσ, υος, δ. νεκρός, δ (cf. Necro-polis).
Corruption	φθορά, ἡ.
Cough	βήξ, βηχός, ἡ or δ.
Course	δρόμος, δ (cf. Hippo-drome).
Coward, cowardly	δειλός, ἡ, ὄν.
Cowardice	δειλία, ἡ.
Creep (I)	ἔρπω (cf. serpo).
Crow	κορώνη, ἡ.
Crown	στέφανος, δ (cf. Stephen)
Cruel	ῥμός, ἡ, ὄν. ἄγριος, α, ον.
Cry out (I)	κράζω, κεκράξομαι.
Cup	ποτήριον, τὸ. cf. Poto).
Custom	{ ἥθος, εος. (I. in Sing. wanted place: hence in Plural haunts. II. Ways, like mores.) ἔθος, εος, τό (cf. Ethics).
Cut-down (I)	
	κατατέμνω (cf. A-tom).

D

Dame	γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ (cf. Miso-gynist).
Danger	κίνδυνος, ὁ.
Daring	τολμηρός, ὁ, ὄν.
Darkness	σκότος, ὁ.
Dart	ἀκόντιον, τό. βέλος, εὖς, τό.
Daughter	θυγάτηρ, τὸς (cf. Daughter, tochter G).
Dawn	ἔως, ὡ, ἡ. Ion. ἡώς, ἡοῦς, ἡ (cf. Eothen).
Day	{ ἡμέρα, ἡ (cf. Eph-emeral). To-day σήμερον.
Dead (am)	Perf. Ind. of
Dead (the)	Perf. Participle of { θνήσκω, or ἀπο- θνήσκω.
Deaf	κωφός, ἡ, ὄν.
Dear	φίλος, η, ὄν.
Death	θάνατος, ὁ.
Deceive (I)	ἀπατάω.
Deck	κατάστρωμα, ατος, τό.
Defend (I)	ἀμύνω. φυλάσσω (cf. Phylactery).
Demon	δαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ.
Deny (I)	ἀνανεύω, εὖσω.
Deprive (I)	ἀφαιρέω, ἡσω (διφ. acc.).
Describe (I)	ἀπογράφω.
Design	προμήθεια, ἡ (cf. Prometheus).
Desire (I)	ἐπιθυμέω.
Desire (n.)	ἐπιθυμία, ἡ.
Destitute	ἐρημος, η, ὄν (cf. Hermit).
Destroy (I)	ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέσω.
Devour (I)	κατεσθίω, κατέδομαι. [σκειν.
Die (I)	θνήσκω, θανούμαι, generally ἀποθνή- σκω, ὄν.
Dig (I)	{ ὀρύττω, ξω. σκάπτω, ψω (cf. French sapper, whence our Sapper.)
Dine	δειπνέω, ἡσω.
Dining-room	ἀνώγειον, ὡ, τό.
Disgraceful	αἰσχρός, α, ὄν.
Disease	νόσος, ἡ (cf. Nosology).
Dishonour	αἰσχύνω, ἡ. verb ἀτιμάζω.
Distant (am)	ἀπέχω.
Do (I)	ποιέω, ἡσω (cf. Poet).
Dog	{ κύων, κυνός, ὁ, and ἡ (cf. Hound, hunde G cf. cynic).
Door	θύρα, ἡ (cf. Door, Thür G).
Dragon	δράκων, ὄντος, ὁ (δοακων cf. Drache,
Dreadful	δεινός, ἡ, ὄν. [Germ. G).
Dream	ὕναιρος, ὁ.

Dress	ἱμάτιον, τό.
Drink (I)	πίνω, πίομαι.
Drive (I)	ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω. Att. ἐλῶ.
Drown (I)	καταποντίζω, ἴσω. Att. ἰῶ.
Drunk (am)	μεθύω (cf. A-methyst).
Dwarf	ἀνθρώπιον, το, νάννος, ὁ (cf. Fr. Nain).

E

Eagle	ἀετός, ο.
Ear-of-corn	στάχυς, υς, ο
Early	ῥῥῥιος, α, ον.
Earth	γῆ, ἡ (cf. Geo-logy).
Easy	ῥῥῥιος, α, ον.
Eat (I)	ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι (cf. ἔδουαι, eat G).
Echo	ἡχώ, οὗς, ἡ.
Election	χειροτονία, ἡ (χείρ τείνω).
Elephant	ἐλέφας, αὐτος, ὁ.
Endure (I)	{ τλάω (not used in pres.) τλήσομαι, ἔτλην.
Enemy	ἐχθρός, ὁ, ον. πολέμιος, α, ον.
Enough	ἅλις.
Enquiry (learn by, I)	πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι.
Enrol (I)	ἐγ-γράφω, ψω. [lois].
Envy (I)	ζήλω, ὥσω, (Zelosus, Jaloux, ζα- φείγω, φεύξομαι.
Escape (I)	ἁμαρτάνω, ἥσομαι.
Err (I)	προ-πέμπω, ψω.
Escort (I)	Express by article and participle.
Escort, s.	μάλιστα, Sup. of what Positive?
Especially	κακός, ἡ, ὁν (cf. Caco-phony).
Evil	δῆμιος, ὁ.
Executioner	παρα-καλέω, ἔσω.
Exhort (I)	φυγᾶς, ἄδος.
Exile	προσ-δοκέω, ἥσω.
Expect (I)	προσ-δοκία, ἡ.
Expectation	ὀφθαλμός, ὁ (cf. Ophthalmia).
Eye	

F

Face	πρόσωπον, τό.
Fail (I)	ἐκλείπω, ψω. (cf. Eclipse).
Faint (I)	ἐκκακέω, ἥσω.

Fairly	εὖ, καλῶς.
Faith	πίστις, εως, ἡ.
Faithful	πιστός, ἡ, όν.
Fall (I)	πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι (cf. Sym-ptom).
Fall down (I)	κατα-πίπτω
Falsely	ψευδῶς.
Falsehood	ψευδος, εος, το.
Famous	ἐνδοξος, ον (ἐν δόξα).
Fare (I)	πράττω.
Fare	τροφή, ἡ.
Fate	μοῖρα, ἡ. (μεῖρομα = divido).
Father	πατήρ, πατρός, ό (cf. Father, Vater G)
Fatherland	πατρίς, ίδος, ἡ (cf. Patriot).
Favour	χάρις, ιτος, ἡ (cf. Charity).
Fear	φόβος, ό. Vb. φοβέομαι. (cf. Hy-
Feast	ἐορτή, ἡ. [dro-phobia).
Feast (to keep 2)	ἐορτάζειν.
Feather	πτίλον, τδ.
Few	ὀλίγος, η, ον. παῦροι.
Field	ἀγρός, ό.
Fierce	ἄγριος, α, ον.
Fight	μάχη, ἡ.
Fight (I)	μάχομαι, μαχοῦμαι (cf. Logo-machy).
Fill (I)	πληρώω, ώσω.
Fillets	Vide garland.
Find (I)	εὕρισκω, εὕρήσω (cf. "Eureka").
Fine	καλός, ἡ, όν.
Fine (I)	ζημιώω, ώσω.
Finish (I)	τελέω, τελέσω. [cf. pyr-amid).
Fire	πῦρ, πυρός, τό (πῦρ, fire, Feuer G.
Fish	ἰχθύς, ύος, ό.
Flee (I)	φεύγω, φεύξομαι.
Flesh	{ σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ (cf. Sarco-phagus)
	{ κρέας, κρέως, τό.
Flock	πῶν, εος, τό.
Flow (I)	ῥέω, ρεύσομαι.
Flower	ἄνθος, εος, τό. (cf. Anthology).
Flute player	αὐλητήρ, ἥρος, ό. αὐλητρίς, ίδος, ἡ,
Fly (I)	πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, G.
Foe	See Enemy.
Fold (I)	πτύσσω, ξω.
Fold	πτύξ, πτυχός, ἡ G. (cf. Tri-ptych).
Follow	ἕπομαι, ἕψομαι.
Folly	ἄνοια, ἡ.

Fool	{ ἄφρων, ον (α-φρήν).
Foolish	
Foot	πούς, ποδός, ὁ (πούς, Foot, Fuss, G.).
Forget (I)	λανθάνομαι, λήσομαι.
Forsake (I)	καταλείπω.
Fox	ἀλώπηξ, εκος, ἡ, G.
Friend	φίλος, η, ον. (cf. Phil-adelphia.)
Friendly	εὔνους, ουν (εὖ νούς).
Friendship	φιλία, ἡ.
Frighten (I)	φοβέω, ήσω.
Frown (I)	τὰς ὀφρύς συνάγω.
Full	πλήρης, es.
Fuller	γναφεύς, έως, δ.
Future (the)	ὁ μέλλον χρόνος.

G

Garden	κήπος, ο.
Garland	στέμμα, τό.
General	στρατηγός, ὁ (cf. Strategy).
Ghost	φάντασμα, τό. ψυχή, ἡ.
Giant	γίγας, αντος, ὁ (cf. Gigantic).
Gift	δῶρον, τό (cf. Theo-dore).
Gild (I)	χρυσόω.
Girl	κόρη, ἡ.
Give (I)	δίδωμι, δάσω.
Give orders (I)	κελεύω, εὔσω.
Glorious	εὐκλεής, es. ἐνδοξος, ον (cf. Doxo-logy)
Gnat	κῶνωψ, ωπος, δ.
Go, go-after, go-away, go-by, go-down	{ ἵεναι, μετ-, ἀπ-, παρ-, κατ-.
God	θεός, ὁ (cf. Theo-logy).
Goddess	θεά, ἡ.
Gold	{ χρυσός, δ. χρυσίον, τό (cf. Chrys-anthemum).
Golden	χρύσεος, α, ον.
Goldsmith	χρυσκοπός, δ.
Good	ἄγαθος, η, ον. ἐσθλός, ἡ, εν.
Grace	χάρις, ιτος, ἡ.
Graceful	χαρίεις, εσσα, εν.
Gratitude	εὐχαριστία, ἡ.
Great	μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.
Greek	Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὁ.
Green	χλωρός, α, όν.

Grief	λύπη, η.
Griffin	γρίψ, γρυπός, δ.
Groan (I)	στενάζω.
Ground	γῆ, ἡ.
Ground, on the	χαμαί. (cf. Humi).
Grove	βῆσσα, ἡ.
Grow (I)	αὐξάνομαι, αὐξανοῦμαι (cf. Wax).
Grow pale (I)	ὠχρίαιω.
Grow to manhood (I)	ἡβάσκω, ἤσω.

H

Hair	θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ.
Half	ἡμισυς, εια, υ.
Hand	χεῖρ, ός, ἡ (cf. Cheiro-mancy)
Happen (I)	τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι.
Happy	εὖ-δαίμων, ον.
Harbour	λιμὴν, ένος, ό.
Hard	σκληρός, ά, όν.
Hare	λαγός, ώ, ό.
Hate (I)	ἐχθαίρω.
Have (I)	ἔχω, ἔξω or στήσω.
Hawk	ἰέραξ, ακος, ό.
Head	{ κάρα, τό (cf. Fr. Chère, Span. Cara, Cheer). κεφαλή, ἡ (cf. Bucephalus).
Heal (I)	ἀκέομαι, έσομαι.
Hear (I)	ἀκούω (cf. Acoustic).
Heart	κῆρ, κῆρος, το (Cor, heart G).
Hearth	έστία, ἡ (Fεστία, cf. Vesta).
Heaven	οὐρανός, οὐ, ό (cf. Urania).
Here	ἐνταῦθα.
Hero	ἥρως, ωος, ό.
High	ὕψηλός, ἡ, όν.
Hill	όρος, εος, τό (distinguish όρός whey, καλύω. [and όρος limit).
Hinder (I)	ἵπποπόταμος, ό (river horse cf. Germ, μισθοῦμαι. [Flusspferd.
Hippopotamus	ἔχω.
Hire (I)	άγιος, α, ον (cf. Hagio-scope).
Hold (I)	οἶκαδε (= οἰκόνδε homewards).
Holy	οἶκοι.
Home (adv.)	τιμή, ἡ (cf. Timo-theus).
Home, at	ἐλπίς, ίδος, ἡ.
Honour	
Hope	

Horn	{ κέρασ, ωσ, τό (cf. Rhinoceros, cornu, horn, G).
Horse	ἵππος, ὁ (cf. Hippo-drome, Phil-ip).
Horseman	ἵππότης, ου, ὁ. ἵππεύς, έως, ὁ.
Hostile	ἐχθρός, ἄ, ὄν.
Hour	ώρα, ἡ.
House	{ οἶκος, ου, ὁ (cf. Eco-nomy, Lat. vicus Eng. term in "wich" e.g. Harwich).
Hundred	ἐκατόν (cf. Hecatomb, centum, hun- [dred G].
Hurl (I)	ρίπτω.
Hurt (I)	βλάπτω.
I	
Idle	σχολαῖος, α, ον.
Ignorance	ἀμαθία, ἡ.
Ill (am)	κάμνω, καμῶμαι.
Image	Ἰδέ Statue.
Immortal	ἀθάνατος, ον (cf. Athanasius).
Inexperience	ἀπειρία, ἡ.
Insult (I)	ὕβριζω, σω.
Insult	ὕβρις, εως, η.
Island	νῆσος, ου, ἡ (cf. Pelopon-nesus).
Isosceles	ἰσοσκελής, ές (ἴσος, σκέλος).
J	
Jackal	θάς, ὄς, ὁ or ἡ.
Jacket	χιτών, ὦνος, ὁ.
Jew	Ἰουδαῖος, α, ον.
Journey	ὁδος, οὔ, ἡ (cf. Ex-odus).
Joy	χάρμα, ατος, τό.
Judge	κριτής, οὔ, ὁ (cf. Critic).
Judge (I)	κρίνω, κρίνω.
Just	δίκαιος, α, ον.
K	
Keep (I)	σώζω, σω. τηρέω, ἦσω. [chiave].
Key	κλείς, ὄς, ἡ (cf. Clavis, Clef, Ital.
Kill (I)	ἀπο-κτείνω, κτενῶ.
Kind, kindly	εὔνους.
King	βασιλεύς, έως, ὁ (cf. Basilica).
Knock-out (I)	ἐκ-κόπτω, ψω.
Knife	κοπίς, ἴδος, ἡ (κοπίς Knife, G)
Know (I)	{ γινώσκω, γινώσσομαι (cf. Nosco) ; οἶδα (Foída, cf. O.E. wol, Fideîn cf. wit).
Know (I), i.e. understand.	ἐπιστάμαι, ἐπιστήσομαι.

L

Lady	δέσποινα, ἡ.
Lamb	ἀμνός, ὁ, and ἡ, <i>gen.</i> ἀρνός etc.
Lame	χωλός, ἡ, ὁν.
Lamp	λίχνος, ὁ.
Land	γῆ, ἡ. (cf. Geography).
Large	μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.
Late	<i>adj.</i> ὅψιος, α, ον ; <i>adv.</i> ὀψέ.
Lately	ἄρτι.
Laugh (I)	γελάω, γελάσομαι.
Laughter	{ γέλως, ὤτος, ὁ (Obs. accentuation of compounds, e.g. κλαυσίγελως).
Law	νομός, ὁ.
Lay (I)	τίθηναι, θήσω.
Lay-hold (I)	λαμβάνω, λήψομαι.
Lay-before (I)	προτίθηναι, θήσω.
Lead-down (I)	κατάγω, ξω.
Leap (I)	σκαίρω, ἄλλομαι.
Learn (I)	μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι (cf. Mathematics)
Learn-by-inquiry (I)	πυνθάνομαι.
Leave (I)	λείπω (cf. λείπω leave, left G. cf. el-lipse)
Lend (I)	δανείζω, σω.
Let-off (I)	ἀνίημι ἀνήσω, ἀφίημι.
Let-out (I)	μισθόω, ὥσω (μισθός).
Letter (<i>litteræ</i>)	ἐπιστολή, ἡ.
Letter (<i>littera</i>)	γράμμα, τό (cf. Epi-gram, etc.).
Liar	ψευστής, ὁ.
Lie (I) (<i>speak falsely</i>)	ψεύδομαι.
Lie (I)	κείμαι, κείσομαι.
Lie-hid (I)	λανθάνω, λήσω.
Life	ζωή, ἡ. βίος, ὁ.
Light	φῶς, φωτός (cf. Photo-graph).
Light (I)	ἄπτω, ψω.
Like	ὅμοιος, α, ον (cf. Homœo-pathy).
Lily	κρίνον, τό.
Lion	λέων, ὄντος, ὁ.
Listen (I)	ὁπακούω, ούσομαι.
Little	μικρός, α, ὁν.
Live (I)	ζάω (remember peculiar contraction).
Long	μακρός, α, ὁν.
Look at (I)	σκοπέω.
Look-you !	Express by Ethic dative of Pronoun.
Loose (I)	λύω, σω (cf. Ana-lysis).

Lose (I)	ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολῶ.
Loud	λιγύς, εἶα, ὕ.
Love (I)	φιλέω, ἥσω. (cf. Philo-sophy).
Love	ἔρως, -ωτος, ὁ. φιλία, ας, ἡ.
Low	ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν.

M

Mad	ἄφρων, ον (α φρήν).
Magician	Μάγος, ου, ὁ (cf. Magi)
Maid	παρθένος, ἡ (cf. Parthenon).
Make (I)	ποιέω- ἥσω.
Make, for myself (I)	πράττομαι.
Man (I, a ship)	πληρώω, ὥσω.
Manhood	ἀνδρεία, ἡ (cf. Andrew).
Manifest, make (I)	δηλόω (δηλῶς).
Mannikin	ἄνδράριον, το.
Many	πολύς, πολλή, πολύ.
Mark	σκοπός, ὁ, γραμμα, -ατος, τό.
Marry (I)	{ the man says γαμέω = duco. the woman says γαμοῦμαι = nubo.
Master	δεσπότης, ὁ. [(cf. Mono-gamy).
Meadow	λειμών, ὦνος, ὁ.
Meal	ἄλφιτον, τό.
Mean (I)	θέλω, ἥσω.
Menial	θής, θητός, ὁ. Fem. used as adj. θῆσσα.
Messenger	ἄγγελος, ὁ (cf. Angel).
Middle	μέσος, η, ον (cf. Mesopotamia).
Mighty	ἰσχυρός, ὁ, ὄν.
Mind	νοῦς, ὁ.
Miss (I)	ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτήσομαι.
Mob	πληθος, τό.
Modesty	αἰδώς, οὖς, ἡ.
Money	ἀργύριον, τό.
Month	μήν, ὁ (cf. μην-sis, month).
Moon	σελήνη, ἡ (σέλας = brightness).
Mortal	βροτός, ὁ.
Mother	μήτηρ, ἡ.
Mount (I)	ἀναβαίνω, βησομαι.
Mouse	μῦς, μύς, ὁ.
Mule	ὄρεϋς, ἑως, δ. ἡμίονος ὁ. Hom. ἡ.
Murder	φόνος, ο.

Muse	Μοῦσα, ἡ.
Music	{ μουσική, ἡ (sc. τέχνη, i.e. the art of the muses).
Myriads	{ an indefinite number, μυριοί ; μύριοι, = 10,000.

N

Nail (of the hand)	ὄνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ (cf. Unguis. Germ. Nag- [el].)
Nail (bolt)	γόμφος, οὐ, ὁ.
Native-land, country	πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ (cf. Patriot).
Native	ἐγχώριος, ον.
Nature	φύσις, εως, ἡ (cf. Physical).
Near, adv.	ἄγχι, γεν. ἐγγύς.
Nest	νεοσσία, ἡ.
Never	οὔποτε.
New	νέος, α, ον (cf. Nea-polis, Naples).
Neighbour	γείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ.
Night	νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ.
Noble	εὐγενής, ἐς.
N isē	ψόφος, ὁ.
Nourish (I)	τρέφω. (cf. Atrophy).
Now	νῦν.
Nurse	τιθήνη, ἡ.

O

Obedience	πειθαρχία, ἡ.
Obey (to)	πειθεσθαι, g. dat.
Often	πολλάκις. ["ancient."]
Old	παλαιός, ὁ, ὄν (cf. Palæ-ontology). vide
Old-man	γέρων, οντος, ὁ.
Old-woman	γραῦς, γραός, ἡ.
Oligarchy	ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ.
Olive	ἐλαία, ἡ.
One-toothed	μονόδους, οντος.
Open (I)	ἀνοίγνυμι, οἶξω.
Or	ἢ.
Orator	{ ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (cf. ῥέω, and a "flow" of words).
Ornament	{ κόσμος, ον, ὁ (cf. Cosmetic).
Owe (I)	ὀφείλω, ἡσσω.
Ox	{ Βοῦς, ὁ, and ἡ (pronounced "βοῦς," an onomatopoeic).

P

Pain	άλγος, εος, τό (cf. Neur-algia).
Painful	ἀλγεινός, ή, 'ν.
Painter	γραφεός, έως, ό (cf. Graphic).
Parable	παραβολή, ή (cf. French Parole).
Parent	τοκεός, έως, δ.
Path	όδός, ού, ή.
Patience	ύπο-μονή, ή (μείνω).
People	λεός, ώ, ό.
Perceive (I)	αίσθάνομαι (cf. Æsthetic), ήσομαι.
Perform (I)	τελέω, τελέσω.
Permit (I)	εάω, εάσω.
Persian	Πέρσης, ου, ό
Persuade (I)	πείθω, σω.
Persuasion	πειθώ, ούς, ή.
Philosopher	φιλόσοφος, ό.
Physician	ιατρός, ό.
Pick, or pluck (I)	λέγω, ξω.
Pious	εύσεβής, ές.
Pitch	πίσσα, ης, ρ'. (cf. Lat. Pix).
Place, v.	τίθηναι, θήσω.
Place, s.	τόπος, ου, ό.
Plainly	σαφώς.
Pleasing	ἀρεστός, ή, όν.
Pleasure	ήδονή, ή.
Poet	πριητής, ου, ό.
Point-out (I)	δείκνυμι.
Point	ἀκμή, ή.
Poison	φάρμακον, τό (cf. Pharmacy).
Poor	πτωχός, ή, όν (cf. πτώσσω = crouch).
Possession	κτήμα, ατος, τό.
Possible (it is)	έξεστι. as many as p. ώς πλείστοι.
Potter	κεραμεός, έως, ό (cf. Ceramic).
Pour, Pour-a-libation (I)	χέω, χεώ, σπένδω, σπείσω.
Praise (I)	αἶνω, αἰνέσω.
Pray (I)	εύχομαι.
Prepare (I)	έτοιμάζω.
Present	vide Gift.
Prevent	vide Hinder.
Priest	ιερεύς, έως (cf. Hier-archy).
Prison	δεσμωτήριον, τό.
Prisoner	δεσμώτης, ου, ό.

Prize	ἄθλον, τό, (cf. Athletic).
Promise (I)	ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑποσχήσομαι.
Prophet	προφήτης, ὁ.
Propitious	ἱλεως, ὦν.
Prosecute (I)	διώκω.
Proverb	παροιμία, ἡ.
Provide (I)	πορίζω, σω. Att. ἰῶ.
Prudent	φρόνιμος, ὄν.
Pulpit	βῆμα, ἅτος, τό (βαίνω).
Punish (to p. any one)	τιμωρεῖσθαι τινα. κολάζειν.
Puppy	{ κυνίδιον, ου, τό (κύων cf. Canis, hunde, hound G.).
Pursue (I)	διώκω, ξω.
Push (I)	ἄπωθέω, ἥσω, and ὥσω.
Put down, put-up (I)	κατα-, ἀνα- τίθημι.

Q

Quarrel (I)	ἐρίζω, σω. Att. ἰῶ. κοτέω.
Queen	βασιλίσσα. βασιλεία, ἡ.
Quench (I)	σβέννυμι, σβέσω. (cf. Asbestos).
Quick	ταχύς, εἶα, ύ.
Quicken (I)	ταχύνω.

R

Race	γένος, εος, τό (cf. Genesis). δρόμος, ὁ
Rank	στίξ, στιχός, ἡ. τάξις, εως, ἡ.
Rapacious, Ravenous	ἄρπαξ, ἅτος, ὁ and ἡ.
Rascal	πανούργος, ὁ.
Rather	υἱάλλον, comp. of μάλα.
Ravage (I)	ληλατέω, ἥσω (λεία ἐλαύνω).
Raven	κόραξ, ἅκος, ὁ (cf. Cornix, Crow).
Ravenous	ἄρπαξ, ἅτος.
Read (I)	ἀναγινώσκω.
Ready	ἐτοῖμος, η, ὄν.
Really	τῷ ὄντι.
Reckless	ἀμελής, ἐς. ἄνους, ουν, (α νοῦς)
Reckon (I)	νομίζω, σω. Att. ἰῶ.
Red	ἐρυθρός, αἰ, ὄν, G. (cf. Ruber, Rubric).
Redden (I)	ἐρυθραίνω, ανῶ.
Refuse (I)	ἀνανεύω, σω.
Reign (I)	βασιλεύω, σω.
Rejoice (I)	χαίρω, χαιρήσω.
Release (I)	ἀπολύω, σω. (cf. Ab-solvo).

Remain (I)
 Remember (I)
 Rest
 Rest (the)
 Retreat (I)
 Reverence
 Rich
 Right
 Right-hand
 Ring
 Ripe
 Rise (I)
 Rise-again (I)
 Risk (I)
 River
 Road
 Rob (I)
 Robber
 Root
 Rope
 Rose
 Run (I)
 Run-away (I)

μενῶ, μενῶ. [monics].
 μέμνημαι, μεμνήσομαι. Gen. (cf. Mne-
 ήσυχιά, ή.
 οι άλλοι.
 αναχωρέω, ησω.
 αιδώς, ους, ή.
 πλούσιος, α, ον.
 δίκαιος, α, ον.
 δεξιός, α, όν.
 δακτύλιος, ό (δάκτυλος, cf. Dactyl).
 πέπων, ον.
 ἐγείρομαι. of the sun, ανατέλλω.
 { ἀνίστημι = raise, for "rise" use ini-
 tenses.
 κινδυνεύω, σω.
 ποταμός, ου, ό. (cf. Hippopotamus).
 όδός, ου, ή.
 ληστεύω, σω.
 ληστής, ου, ό.
 ρίζα, ή G.
 κάλω, ω, ά.
 ρόδον, ου, τό (cf. Rhoda).
 { τρέχω, θρέξομαι, or δραμούμαι, 2 Aor.
 ἔδραμον.
 αποδιδράσκω, δράσομαι. έδραν.

S

Sabbath
 Sacred
 Sail
 Sailor
 Salt (piece of)
 Same
 Save
 Say
 Scarce
 Scarcely
 Sceptre
 School
 Scourge
 Scythian
 Sea

σάββατον, τό.
 ιερός, ά, όν. θςιος, α, ον (cf. Hier-archy).
 πλέω, πλεύσομαι.
 ναύτης, ου, ό (cf. ναύς). (cf. Nautical).
 άλς, άλός, ό (cf. Salt, sal).
 { ό αυτός, ή αυτή, τό αυτό. Remember
 cont. αυτός, αυτή, ταυτό, etc.
 σώζω, σω. [ξω.
 φημί, φήσω (cf. Fari, Fate), λέγω,
 σπάνιος, α, ον.
 μόγισ.
 σκήπτρον, τό (σκήπτω = prop).
 σχολή, ή. διδασκαλείον, τό.
 μάστιξ, ιγος, ή.
 Σκυθής, ου, ό.
 θάλασσα, η.

Seal	σφραγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, dim. σφραγιδίον, τό.
Seat	ἔδρα, ἡ (cf. ἔδρα sedeo, seat, sit G.).
See (I)	ὁράω, ὄψομαι, ἑώρακα.
Seed	σπέρμα, ατος, τό.
Seize (I)	ἄρπάσσω, αἰρέω (cf. Harpy).
Sell (I)	πωλέω, ἦσω (cf. Fr. Biblio-pole).
Send (I)	πέμπω. ἀποστέλλω, ἐλῶ.
Send -after (I)	μετα-, πέμπω.
Send forth (I)	ἵημι.
Servant	δοῦλος, ὁ. δμῶς, ὡς, ὁ.
Servant-female	δμῶις, ἴδος, ἡ.
Set (I)	τίθημι. of <i>the sun</i> , intrans., <i>vide</i>
Set-up (I)	ἀνατίθημι. [Sink.
Set-out (I)	δρμάομαι.
Set-fire (I)	ὑφάπτω.
Set-free (I)	ἀφίημι.
Shadow	{ σκία, ἡ (cf. σκία shadow G. sci-urus i.e. shadow-tail = squirrel).
Shaggy	λάσιος, α, ον.
Shame	αἰδώς, οὖς, ἡ. αἰσχύνη, ἡ.
Sharp	ὀξύς, εἶα, ύ (cf. Oxy-tone).
Sheath	κολέον, τό.
Sheep	μήλον, τό. πρόβατον, τό.
Shepherd	ποιμήν, ἑνος, ὁ.
Shew (I)	δείκνυμι, ξω (cf. Para-digm). δηλώω.
Shield	σπίς, ἴδος, ἡ.
Shine (I)	λάμπω, ψω.
Ship	ναῦς, νέως, ἡ (cf. navis).
Shoot (I)	βάλλω.
Sick (am)	κάμνω, καμῶμαι.
Signal	σημεῖον, τό.
Silent (am)	σιωπάω, ἦσω (cf. apo-siopesis).
Silver	ἄργυρος, ὁ. ἄργυριον, τό.
Silver <i>adj.</i>	ἀργύρεος, α, ον.
Sing (I)	ᾄδω, ᾄσομαι.
Singer	ᾄδός, οὖ, ὁ.
Sister	ἀδελφή, ἥς, ἡ.
Sin	ἁμάρτημα, ατος, τό. Verb ἁμαρτάνω.
Sink <i>intrans.</i> (I)	καταδύνω, σόμαι, ἔδυν.
Size	μέγεθος, τό.
Skilled	ἐμπειρος, ον. (cf. Empiric).
Skin	χρῶς, χρωτός, ὁ (hide) δέρμα, τό.
Slave	δοῦλος, ὁ.
Slay (I)	δποκτείνω, κτενῶ.

Slow	βραδύς, εἶα, ὕ.
Small	μικρός, ἄ, ὄν (cf. Micro-cosm).
Smell <i>int.</i> (I)	ὄζω, ὀζήσω (ὀσμῇ, cf. Span. Husmo).
Smell <i>trans.</i> (I)	ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀσφρήσομαι.
Snake	ὄφεις, εὼς, ὅ.
Sober	νηφάλιος, α, ὄν, (νήφω).
Soldier	{ στρατιώτης, οὐ, ὅ (cf. Ital. stradiotto, Span. estradiote).
Son	υἱός, οὐ, and ἑός, ὅ.
Soon	παραχρήμα.
Sow (I)	σπείρω, σπερῶ (cf. Sporadic),
Speak (I)	λέγω, λέξω. <i>In public ἀγορεύω.</i>
Spear	ἔγχος, τό.
Spit	ὀβελός, ὅ (cf. Obelisk).
Sport (I)	παίζω, παίζομαι, (παῖς)
Spy	κατάσκοπος, ὅ.
Stag	ἐλαφος, ὅ, and ἡ.
Stand, make to (I)	ἵστημι { Remember Perf., Plup.,
Stand -by, -near, -up	παρ-, ἀν- { and 2nd Aor. Intrans.
Star	{ ἀστήρ, ἑρος, ὅ (cf. Star, astrum. Esther, astrology).
Statue	ἀνδρίας, ἀντος, ὅ (ἀντήρ).
Stay (I)	μένω, μενῶ.
Steal (I)	κλέπτω, ψω (cf. Klepto-mania).
Stick (I)	πήγνυμι, πήξω (cf. Peg).
Stick, s.	ῥάβδος, ἡ (cf. Rhabdo-mancy)
Stone	λίθος, οὐ, ὅ (cf. Litho-graph).
Stop (I)	παύω (cf. Pause).
Storm	ἄελλα, ἡ. λαῖλαψ, ἀπος, ἡ.
Stranger	ἀλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν.
Stretch (I)	τείνω, τενῶ.
Stripling	μειράκιον, τό.
Strive (I)	vide Try
Strong	βέβαιος, α, ὄν. [myself].
Subdue (I)	δαμάω, ἄσω (ἄ) καταστρέφομαι (to
Suffer (I)	πάσχω, πείσομαι (cf. Pathetic).
Suitor	μνηστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ (μνάουαι = I woo).
Summer	θερος, τό.
Sun	ἥλιος, ο (cf. Helio-trope).
Supplicate (I)	λιτανεύω (λιτή cf. Litany).
Swan	κύκνος, ὅ. (cf. Cygnet).
Swear (I)	δυνῆμι, ὁμοῦμαι.
Sweet, Sweetly	ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ, ἀδύ. ἡδέως.
Swift	ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ.
Swim (I)	νέω, νέυσομαι.
Sword	εἶφος, εὐς τό.

T

Table	τράπεζα, ἡ.
Take (I)	λαμβάνω, λήψομαι.
Talent	{ τάλαντον, τό (Attic t. of silver = about £240).
Talkative	λάλος, ον.
Tall	ὑψηλός, ἡ, όν (ὑψι).
Teach (I)	διδάσκω, διδάξω.
Teacher	διδάσκαλος, ό, (cf. Didactic) G.
Tear	δάκρυον, τό G (cf. Lacryma).
Tell (I)	λέγω, ξω.
Temple	νεώς, ώ, ό.
Tender	άπαλός, ἡ, όν. τέρην, εἶνα, εν (τείρω).
There, be, i.e. present	παρεῖναι.
Thick	συχνός, ἡ, όν.
Thief	κλέπτης, ον, ό.
Think (I)	οἶμαι, οἰήσομαι.
Threshing-floor	ἄλως, ω, ἡ (= also Disk, cf. Halo).
Thrift	φειδώ, οὖς, ἡ.
Throne	θρόνος, ό.
Throw	ρίπτω, ρίψω, βάλλω (cf. Hyper-bole).
Thrust	vide Push.
Thunder	{ κεραυνός, ό. βροντή, ἡ (cf. Ital. Brontolare = murmur).
Thunderbolt	κεραυνός, ό.
Time	χρόνος, ό (cf. Chrono-meter).
Timid	δειλός, ἡ, όν.
Toil (I)	μογέω, ἡσω.
To morrow	αὔριον.
Tongue	γλῶσσα, ἡ (cf. Glossary).
Tooth	ὀδούς, ὀδόντος (cf. Mast-odon)
Touch (I)	θιγγάνω, θίξομαι.
Tower	πύργος, ό.
Town	πόλις, εως, ἡ. ἄστυ, εος, τό.
Town (unwalled)	κώμη, ἡ (cf. Com-edy).
Toy	παίγνιον, τό.
Trade	τέχνη, ἡ (cf. Techn-ical).
Traitor	προδότης, ό.
Travel (I)	πορεύομαι, σομαι.
Tree	δένδρον, τό (cf. Rhodo-dendron).
Trench	τάφος, ἡ.
Triangle	τρίγωνον, τό (cf. Trigonometry).
Trireme	τριήρης, es (τρίς ἀραρεῖν).
Trojan	Τρῶς, ἱ, όν.

Trojan-woman	Τρῳάς, ἄδος, ἡ.
Trophy	τρόπαιον, τό (τροπή, τρέπω)
Truce, make a (I)	σπένδομαι, σπείσομαι.
True	ἀληθής, ἐς (λήθη).
Trumpet	σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ἑ.
Trusty	πιστός, ἡ, ὄν.
Truth	ἀλήθεια, ἡ.
Truth speak-the (I)	ἀληθεύω, εὔσω.
Try (I)	πειράω, ἄσω.
Tub	σκεῦος, εος, τό.
Tunic	χιτών, χιτώνος, ὁ.
Turn (I)	τρέπω, ψω. (cf. Trope)
Turn-to-flight (to)	τροπήν τινος ποιεῖν. τρέπειν εἰς φυγὴν
Tyrant	τύραννος, ὁ.

U

Uncle	{ Μήτρως, ωος. θεῖος (cf. Ital. Zio, Span. Tio.).
Unfortunate	δυστυχής, ἐς.
Ungrateful	ἀχάριστος, ον.
Ungrudging	ἄφθοτος, ον.
Unhappy	τάλας, αῖνα, αν. ἄθλιος, α, ον.
Unmixed	ἄκρατος, ον.
Up	ἄνω.

V

Vain, empty	κενός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. Ceno-taph.
Vain (in)	μάτην.
Vein	φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ (cf. Phlebo-tomy).
Venerable	αἰδοῖος, α, ον.
Very	μάλα; or express by superlative.
Vexed (am)	ἄχθομαι, ἐσομαι.
Viper	ἐχίδνα, ἡ.
Virtue (cf. <i>vir-tus</i> , man- liness).	{ ἀρετή, ἡ (cf. Ἄρης, = ἀρσην.
Voice	φωνή, ἡ (cf. Phonetic, Euphony).
Vote (I)	ψηφίζομαι.
Vote, <i>sub.</i> lit. "pebble"	ψηφός, ἡ (ψάω).
Voyage	πλός, cont. πλοῦς, ὁ (cf. Peri-plus).
Vulture	γύψ, γυπός, ὁ.

W

Wait for (I)	δέχομαι, δέξομαι.
Wake (I)	ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ
Wall	τείχος, εὖς, τό.
War	πόλεμος, ὁ.
War make (I)	πολεμέω, ἤσω. πολεμίζω, ἴσω.
Wash (I)	λύνω, σῶ.
Waste (I)	ἀναλίσκω, ἀναλώσω.
Water	{ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό (cf. Hydro-pathy, dropsy, ὕδωρ water G.)
Water-logged	Perf. Part. of καταδύνω, δυσόμαι = I sink.
Way	ὁδός, οὗ, ἡ (cf. Meth-od).
Wear (I)	{ Mid of ἐνδύω. Act. 2nd Aor. and Perf. ἐνέδυν and δέδυκα.
Weary, am	ἄχθομαι, ἐσομαι.
Weave (I)	ὑφαίνω, ὑφανῶ. πλέκω, ξῶ.
Weep (I)	δακρύω, ὕσω (cf. δάκρυον, tear G.)
Well	εἶδ.
Wheel	τροχός, ὁ.
White	λευκός, ἡ, ὁν.
Whiten (I)	λευκαίνω, ἀνῶ.
Wicked	πονηρός, ὁ, ὄν.
Wide	εὐρύς, εἶς, ὅ.
Wife	δαίμας, ἀρτος, ἡ.
Wild	θηριώδης, ἐς.
Wild-beast	θήρ, θηρός, ὁ (cf. Mega-therium).
Win (I)	νικάω, ἤσω.
Wine	οἶνος, ὁ. (cf. Vinum.)
Willing (am)	ἐθέλω, ἤσω.
Wing	πτέρυξ, ὕγος, ἡ (cf. A-pteryx).
Winter	χειμών, ὦνος, ὁ.
Wisdom	σοφία, ἡ.
Wise	σοφός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. Sophist).
Wish (I)	βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι.
Wolf	λύκος, ὁ (cf. Lyc-anthropy).
Woman	γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ (cf. Gynæceum.)
Wonder (I)	θαυμάζω, ἀσπομαι.
Woo (I)	μυάομαι.
Wood	ξύλον, τί. ὕλη, ἡ = Sylva.
Word	λόγος, ὁ.
Work	ἔργον, τό (cf. En-ergy).

Worm	ἐλμινς, ινθος, ὅ.
Wound (I)	τιτρώσκω, τρώσω.
Wrath	μῆνις, ἰος, ἡ.
Wretched	τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν.
Write (I)	γράφω, ψω. (cf. Telegraph)
Wrong, <i>subs.</i>	ἀδικία, ἡ.
Wrong, <i>adj.</i>	ἀδικος, ον.
Wrong (I)	ἀδικέω, ἥσω.

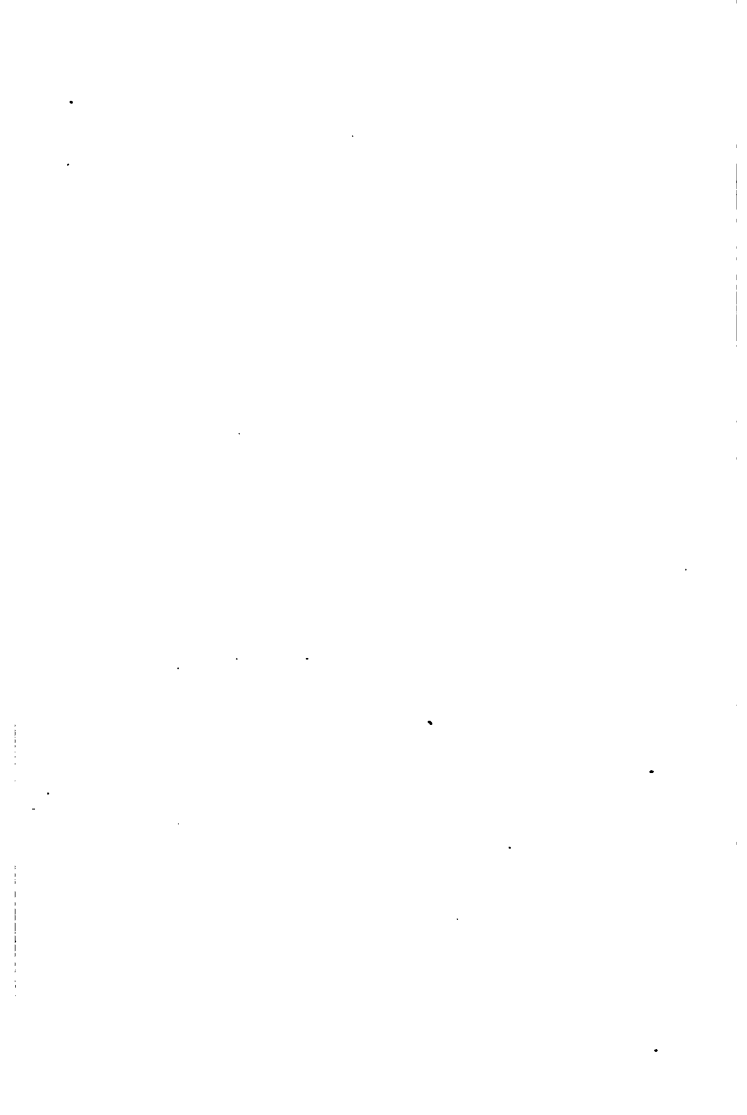
Y

Year	ἔτος, εος, τό (cf. Etesian <i>i.e.</i> annual)
Yesterday	χθές.
Yoke	ζεύγος, εος, τό G. Verb ζευγνυμι
Young	νέος.
Young-man	νεανίας, ό.

Z

Zeus	Ζεύς, Διός, ό.
Zeus, hurled-by	Διόβολος, ον.





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